THE NAPANEE EXPRESS

Vol. LXIV No [illegible] J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor. NAPANEE, ONTARIO, CANADA—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20th, 1925. $1.50 per year in advance

Historical Society

When Exposed to Air

tea loses its strength and flavor.

"SALADA" TEA

for that reason is never sold in bulk. Your grocer sells this delicious blend. Try SALADA.

Surveying and Engineering
T. H. WIGGINS, O.L.S.
Ontario Land Surveyor.
Municipal Engineering.
Drainage Engineering.
Subdivisions, Plans, Etc.
NAPANEE, ONT.
Phone 385. 15tf Box 139.

Dennis P. Mullaley, D.C., Ph. C.
Agnes M. Mullaley, D.C.
Drugless Practitioners.
Chiropractic, Electricity and Massage.
Office of the late Dr. Shirley.
Centre St. 'Phone 301.

Belleville Nurseries!
—for—
—Hardy Shade and Ornamental Trees.
—Flowering Shrubs.
—Hedge Plants, Evergreens.
—Hardy Perennials in variety.
—Select varieties of Roses a specialty.
W. C. REID,
179 Dundas St.
BELLEVILLE, ONT. 15tf

DOXSEE & CO.

Autumn Millinery

Showing a complete range of Hats in Felt, Velours, Velvet, Combinations of Velvet and Satin, Hatiers Plush, Felt and Silk, from the leading centres of fashion.
Models of unusual style.
The leading shades are Purple, Fuschia, Pencil Blue, Rosewood, Cedar, Browns, in all the different tones; Hunter's Green, including Black.

SCARFS
In Crepe de Chene, Georgette and Silk, in all the newest designs.
PRICES MODERATE

The Leading Millinery House

Good Fitting. Well Made.
Popular Priced Clothing
SUITS and OVERCOATS
Tailored to your order
$25, $30, $35 and $40
W.W.ADAMS
Merchant Tailor.
Newburgh, - Ont.

TIRES!
Gutta Percha Cross Cord
Oversize
30 x 3½
$10.95
Bath Garage

Window Glass.
First quality, single and double diamond glass, always in stock. Bring in your glass requirements and get prices. Glazing done at the store.
WILSON'S HARDWARE.

FOR SALE—Quebec heater, also a few barrels suitable for pork packing. DOUGLAS & CO. 46-a

TO RENT—North half of brick house on Robert street. Apply J. A. CLIFF, Robert street. 24-tf

FOR SALE—Cheese Factory east of Ernestown station. JOHN FORRESTER, Bath, or J. W. METZLER, Napanee. 45-d

TO RENT—The brick residence of Edward Wilson, west of West Ward school. Apply to T. B. GERMAN, Napanee. 44-tf

LOST—On Bridge street or Newburgh Road, a black club bag. Will finder kindly leave same at this office or return to Rev. McKenzie, Yarker. 47-a

ALWAYS a number of farms and houses in town for sale. Owners may also list property for sale at low terms. No sale, no charge. T. B. GERMAN, Barrister, Napanee, Ont. 6-tf

FOR SALE—Solid brick house, eight rooms, all modern conveniences; large garden, barn, etc. Desirably situated corner Bridge and Richard streets. Apply to Mrs. L. F. BOGART, Napanee. 37-tf

WANTED AT ONCE—Four or five smart appearing men with a fair education, to work for Consolidated Press Co., Limited, all year work. Apply after 5.30 p.m. to O. S. BLACKSHAW, at Miss Davy's, Dundas street. 44

WANTED—To lease for three to five years, option buying at time, 4 or 5 room cottage, about acre ground in town or close by. Full particulars, location, rent, etc., and reputation paid. Box 622 Express. 47-bp

FOR SALE—100 acres, west half lot 4, 9th concession, in Township of Sheffield, east of Tamworth. Never failing spring and creek running through it. Good pasture farm, good barn, and also a log house. Apply to V. KOUBER, Richard street, Napanee. 46-c

FARM FOR SALE—100 acres in Township of North Fredericksburgh, on south river road, 6 miles from Napanee, 4 mile from church and school. Good frame house, new barn, drive house. Well never dry and watered. Apply on premises. JAS W. CLARK. 46-cp

FOR SALE—One hundred acre farm, five miles from Picton on county road, close to church, school and cheese factory. Good buildings, good land, spring watered pasture, about six acres of wood. Price reasonable. Apply to IRVIN UNGER, Elmbrook, Ont. 45-tf

BARN FOR RENT—Stalls for four horses or cows, and shed with stone walls, plenty of room for ten loads. Room room for five ton of hay, and drive house, room for five rigs. WANT TO RENT or buy good medium sized house with acre or more good garden land. JAS. ED. CLARK, at Card's Garage.

GOOD USED CARS FOR SALE
Overland Turing and McLaughlin Touring, both in as good shape as I know how.
Star Touring, less than 2000 miles.
1500 McLaughlin spring wagon
I want to sell these. Will take your present car as part payment. Reasonable terms for balance.
JAS. ED. CLARK,
At Card's Garage.

FARM FOR SALE—The "Abbott Farm" situated two miles north east of the village of Selby, Township of Richmond, County of Lennox and Addington, containing 115 acres, comprised of 50 acres, being n w ½ of lot 24 in the fifth concession and the s w ¼ of lot 25 in the sixth concession, containing 65 acres. This farm is in the highest state of cultivation and the buildings, all modern, have been kept in perfect condition. Never failing wells and springs ensure an abundant supply of water. There is a fine maple sugar orchard, and sufficient wood for all requirements. Fall ploughing is done. Possession given any time to suit purchaser. See MRS. A. W. ABBOTT, on the premises. 47

A "Want Adv." in The Napanee Express will bring results. Try it.

The Shooting Season
Is here. Dominion and American Ammunition, Imperial long range and super x shells, guns, rifles, and rifle ammunition. We can supply you.
WILSON'S HARDWARE.

CAMDEN EAST.

The past few days has been fine weather for the farmers digging potatoes, also picking apples and doing their ploughing.

Mr. and Mrs. Woodcock and Mr. Hughes, of Beaver Lake, were guests on Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Stewart and family on Wednesday last.

Mrs. Myrtle McWilliams, of Bethel St. East, spent a few days recently with Mrs. Chas. Histed.

Mrs. John Wt Galbraith and children, of Bethel St. West took dinner on Wednesday last with Mr. C. Histed.

Mr. Harold Hartman and his mother, of Colebrooke East, were at T. Snider's on Sunday last.

Mrs. Jas. Snider and son, Stanley, of Maple Lane, called on Mrs. S. Hartman on Tuesday afternoon last.

DOMINION ELECTIONS ACT

Electoral District of Lennox-Prince Edward.

To Milton Storms,
Returning Officer for the Electoral District of Lennox-Prince Edward.

Take notice that I have appointed and do hereby appoint John Platt Williams, in the County of Lennox-Prince Edward, County Treasurer, my Official Agent, under Section 78 of the "Dominion Election Act," and his Post Office address is Picton, Ontario, and all accounts for election expenses must be sent to him for settlement and payment.

Dated at Picton, Ontario, this 14th day of October, 1925.

EDWARD JAMES SEXSMITH,
Candidate for Lennox-Prince Edward.
47-e

DOMINION ELECTIONS ACT

Electoral District of Lennox-Prince Edward.

To Milton Storms,
Returning Officer for the Electoral District of Lennox-Prince Edward.

Take notice that I have appointed and do hereby appoint R. Edward Wright, in the County of Lennox-Prince Edward, County Treasurer, my Official Agent, under Section 78 of the "Dominion Elections Act," and his Post Office address is Picton, Ontario, and all accounts for election expenses must be sent to him for settlement and payment.

Dated at Picton, Ontario, this 14th day of October, 1925.

JOHN STORMS,
Candidate for Lennox-Prince Edward.
47-e

EXECUTORS' NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the Estate of William Emery Jones, Gentleman, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Chapter 121 of the revised statutes of Ontario, 1914, Chapter 56, and amending acts, that all persons having any claims against the estate of William Lennox-Prince Jones, late of the Town of Napanee, in the County of Lennox and Addington, Gentleman, deceased, are required to deliver or send to the undersigned, on or before the 10th day of November, A.D. 1925, particulars of their claims, duly verified.

And further take notice that after the said 10th day of November, A.D. 1925, the Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate and shall not be liable to any person of whose claims they shall not have received notice at the time of the distribution thereof.

T. B. GERMAN,
Solicitor for the Executors.
Dated this 9th day of October, 1925. 46-d

MORTGAGE SALE.

Under and by virtue of the power contained in two certain mortgages which will be produced at the time of sale, there will be offered for sale by Public Auction subject to a reserve bid, on Saturday, October 31st, 1925, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of T. B. German, John Street, Napanee, the following property namely:

All and singular those certain parcels or tracts of land and premises situate lying and being in the Township of Ernesttown, in the County of Lennox and Addington and Province of Ontario and being composed of First: The north twenty-five acres of lot number One in the fourth concession of the said Township of Ernesttown, being all that part of said lot owned by said mortgagor. Second: The north part of the west part of lot number two in the fourth concession of the said township of Ernesttown, containing sixty acres more or less and being all that part of said lot number two owned by the said mortgagor.

The above farm is situated within four or five miles of Napanee, and within a short distance of the Kingston and Napanee Highway and is in one of the choicest farming localities of the Township, and the land itself is practically all of the very choicest quality.

The property will be offered, subject to conditions of sale, which will be produced at the time of sale.

Terms of Sale: 10% of the purchase money to be paid down at the time of sale and the balance to be paid within 10 days thereafter.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to T. B. German, Esq., Barrister-at-law, Napanee, Ontario.

T. B. GERMAN,
Solicitor for the Mortgagee. 45-d

MOST FREQUENT CAUSE OF DWELLING FIRES

Defective chimneys and flues are responsible for more home fires than any one other cause. In the past decade they have caused a loss estimated at $181,500,000. Unnumbered lives, mostly women and children, have been lost in fires due to this most unnecessary cause.

So easily prevented by common sense in constructing chimneys and keeping them clean, it is amazing that we should continue to build them in a fashion that engenders such tragedies and losses.

Wooden chimneys, at one time generally used, were prohibited by ordinance in New York City in 1648. But flimsy, unlined brick chimneys, wooden beams projecting into chimney walls, chimneys built on wooden supports and like defects in construction cause present day fire departments infinitely more trouble than the one-time wooden chimneys did the Colonial bucket brigades.

Everybody ought to learn, remember and enforce the main factors contributing to safe flue construction which are designed to make the smoke, flame, heat and gases of combustion go into the open air through the top of the chimney rather than into the building through its sides. Because fires from defective flues start underneath roofs, back of ranges, under hearths, and in other places not in plain view, it does not follow that there is anything mysterious about them or that they cannot be readily prevented.

SMOKE PIPES.

Smoke and stovepipes should be frequently inspected to make sure that they are in good condition, substantially supported in place, and safely away from woodwork and other combustible material. Rusted pipes should be replaced at once.

Stovepipes should never pass through combustible partitions unless protected by a galvanized iron thimble, at least twelve inches larger in diameter than the pipe. Thimbles should have double walls with ventilation through the air spaces.

HINTS ON EXTINGUISHING CHIMNEY FIRES.

First, call the fire department.

While awaiting the firemen, close off all air light as far as possible, all openings into the chimney, including fire places, smoke pipe holes and cleanout doors. In the absence of better means, wads of wet burlap or blankets may be used for this purpose.

A few pounds of salt or a pail of sand thrown down the top of a burning flue is often effective. A chemical fire extinguisher is better.

PREVENT THESE FIRES

Chimney fires and fires due to defective chimneys are among the easist kinds of fires to stop before they start. Fires in the chimney proper are due to the chimneys and can be prevented by the simple expedient of regular and thorough cleaning. Fires which ignite the dwelling because the chimney is defective can be prevented by strict attention to construction details.

A FABLE FOR BUILDERS
By Franklin H. Wentworth

Last Summer a Godo Citizen of a certain town not over a hundred miles from almost Everywhere, built a Wooden House for a Woman and her Children. He built the Chimney of Brick. He built it Strong. The Chimney was able to Stand Alone, so he did not have to prop it with Wood. But the Floors of the house would not Stay Up without props. The Good Citizen saved a dollar by using the Chimney as a support to the floors. He nestled the ends of the IFoor Joists nicely in the brick of the Chimney. He covered up the job and got his money.

The Rains fell and the Winds blew in the most Biblical manner, and Winter came after its fashion. The Chimney Settled a little; and there was a tiny Crack.

One morning the Woman woke up with Fire all About her. She tried to get her children. If she got to them no one Ever Knew it. The Good Citizen who built the House was Not Arrested for Manslaughter. He is building Other Houses of the Same Kind for Other women and children.

He is making his Living by it.

CENTREVILLE.

Potato digging is about completed. The crop is a medium one, quite a few of them having been injured by last week's severe frosts.

Apples are plentiful, but there is little demand for them.

Elections are now the topic of conversation. Both candidates have been through here but have held no public meetings yet, but may do so before election. The Voters' Lists are now being revised.

The township stone crusher is now working near Wesley.

The County crusher left the Centreville-Camden East road some days ago, after doing some repair work.

Miss Pauline McGill is slowly recovering from the injury she received in a runaway accident.

Vincent Powers is also reciveiring from his recent illness.

Thos. Shannon is doing some carpenter work for Ed. Harrison, Newburgh.

F. Evans spent the week-end in Toronto.

Mike Whalen, Sydenham, paid a flying visit to the village on Thursday.

Our fox-hunters are making their rounds, with some little success.

The Township Collector is paying his annual visits.

WHY WOMEN SHOULD VOTE

An appeal is being made to the women to exercise their franchise. Legally we have ceased; we women, to be classed with criminals, idiots, paupers and insane, in the non-voting class, and now it is entirely within women's own hands whether they shall be, not only in the eyes of the law, but in actuality, above that ugly accusation. So every woman ought to attend public political meetings, hear the national questions presented by the leaders, then choose which side they feel convinced should be in power to further Canada's interests, and vote accordingly. All should vote. When half of us fail to vote, one half of us do not care.

Our idea of Government offers each of us complete opportunity for the fullness of citizenship, and it is tragic that so small a part of us should play our parts, for government is nothing but ourselves deciding on our own business—all of us on the business of all of us.

Statistics relate that there are more girls than boys born into the world. Your constituency has more women voters than men; so let us not be slow in showing our intelligence on election day. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, before he was it said: "The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world." Let us not forget that on Oct. 29th. Let us ask the leaders of both parties to state their platforms clearly and intelligently, that we women may know for ourselves who and what we are voting for. Women are no longer content to do as John says, for perhaps John, good as he is, may be wrong. Every womin over twenty-one years of age is as much entitled to her opinion on government affairs as she is to her Christian name. Let us not forget that on Oct. 29th.

BASKETBALL.

The first girls' home game in the Bay of Quinte League was played in the Napanee Armouries on Saturday, Oct. 17th, between Senior and Junior teams of Picton Collegiate and Napanee Collegiate. The Senior girls played first, and Picton's forwards were very quick and sure and were successful in scoring 10 points to Napanee's 3 in the first period. But the second period the girls came back strong and were able to change the score in Napanee's favor, 12-10. The playing was very even throughout, although Picton had the advantage in height. During the last period the Napanee girls might have secured several more baskets, but were very unfortunate in their tries for the basket. The final score was 27 to 24 in Napanee's favour. Napanee scored five of their points on errors of Picton.

The Junior girls were far outclassed in height but showed great pluck in meeting their opponents. Napanee will be active the Juniors out up a brave fight and worked hard. Picton's forwards quickly found the basket and at the end of the first period was 10-4 in Picton's favour. The second period was very close, sides adding 4 points to the score. The Picton girls easily secured the ball and passed it to the forwards, who shot cleverly. The final score was 24 to 14 in favour of Picton.

Napanee were handicapped by the slippery condition of the floor, which made the playing very dangerous. No points were scored in the Junior game, through errors made although several tries were given. Miss Chown, of Kingston, refereed the game in a very satisfactory manner.

The N. C. I. girls served lunch to the visitors after the games.

The line-up was as follows:

Picton Seniors — Forwards, Mona Insley, Rose Herrington; centres, Jean Insley, Gwen Wannamaker; defense, Rose McKellon Helen Mills.

Napanee Seniors — Forwards, Dorothy Richardson, Hilda Daly; centres, Mildred Harrington, Ruth Irwin; defense, Kathleen Greegan, Grace Boyes.

Picton Juniors—Forwards, Kay Graves, Myrtle Williams; centres, Rhoda Clapp, B. Walsh; defense, Maizie Carson, Leola Palmatier; spare, K. Woodruff.

Napanee Juniors — Kathryn Gleeson, Agnes Cavanaugh; centres, Evelyn Switzer, Dorothy Johnston; defense, Marion Grave, Marion Douglas; spares E. Yourex, H. O'Neill.

NEWBURGH.

Messrs. James McGill, Coleman Wartman, and Thos. Milsap shipped five carloads of steers last week. They were joined here by carloads from Toronto, enroute to the British Isles.

Mr. Willard Embury and his father left a week ago to the gold mines at Flinton recently.

Mr. Samuel Yeomans is having his house and outbuildings painted.

Our old "broadcaster," Archie McNeely, has returned home with some lengthy yarns of the west.

Our reeve has some men at work underbrushing the north Centreville road. It would be a good idea to underbrush some of the stones out of the road too.

Our cheese factory is running every day yet, although the milk took a large drop through the short spell of winter we had.

Miss Quennie Paul accompanied Rev. D. Wartman and family to their home at Gravenhurst.

Mr. and Mrs. Okel Yeomans and family are visiting at the home of Mr. Samuel Yeomans.

The cadets are drilling again under the management of Sergt. McGill, of Centreville.

Mr. T. I. Winter is on the sick list. He is under the care of Dr. Mounce and Dr. D. Connell, of Kingston. We hope for a speedy recovery.

DOLLAR DAYS

Napanee's Twin Dollar Days will be on Wednesday and Thursday,

OCTOBER 21st and 22nd

Napanee merchants are making special preparations to handle a very large business on these days, and the stores taking part in the Dollar Day sales are all busy getting ready for this event.

Five thousand circulars, advertising the days, have been mailed and they contain but a few of the many bargains offered by the progressive merchants of Napanee.

Read the circular carefully, pick out your wants, make out your list, and come to Napanee on Wednesday and Thursday. The merchants will be glad to welcome you and you may rest assured that you will receive real bargains for your money on these days.

NAPANEE'S DOLLAR DAYS, WEDNESDAY-THURSDAY,
OCTOBER 21st AND 22nd.

GRACE CHURCH ANNIVERSARY

The weather for the Sunday was a happy augury of a delightful and memorable worship. Dr. Lavell, Commissioner of Parole for Ontario, spoke on Sunday morning on "The Great Past" and in the evening on "The Great Present."

Then on Monday night he spoke humorously but strongly and sanely upon the subject, "The Criminal." He showed that the cure was not to be found in cruel treatment, nor humanitarian consideration, nor in any method of standardizing treatment of different types of wrongdoer, but rather in so dealing with the individual criminal that he might be helped to better things. The great question was in the ordinary case, how the man would conduct himself after the close of his incarceration. He carried his great congregation with him.

On the Sunday the large choir rendered two very difficult anthems acceptably well. The orchestra lent wings to the singing.

Carrick Douglas, though suffering from a slight cold, did magnificient work, and had not been over-advertised.

Possibly the favorite among his Sunday selections was "The Ninety and Nine." On the Monday night he gave twelve selections, and received a high ovation. Among the most popular were, "Loving Smile of Sister Kind," from Faust, by Gounod; "I Passed By Your Window," "Friend O' Mine," "Lassie-O' Mine" and "The Garden of Your Heart." His pleasing personality charmed everyone. He is soloist in Rev. R. B. Cochrane's church in Toronto, of which Dr. Chas. Leslie is choirmaster.

Mrs. Black and Mrs. Seymour were warmly applauded for their two piano duets.

The Fowl Supper was the best ever. Three tables were served. The Sunday evening audience was thoroughly representative of the United churches of Napanee, and of the surrounding country. The liturgical of services in St. Andrews and Trinity added to the inspiration and fellowship. Nearly nine hundred people were in the church.

The Monday night attendance was splendid and the door receipts $270. People were there from long distance and a more appreciative gathering would be hard to imagine.

For the great success of the whole occasion, Grace Church extends its gratitude to all its many friends and helpers. All agree that a more successful anniversary services and tea have not been held for many years.

Mr. Ed. Sexsmith of the Pines, has a goose that has violated all the rules of nature in goose culture. Last June this goose died her eggs and hatched a brood of goslins all in accordance with the demands of nature. That should have ended her work for the year, but not a bit. The goose began laying again and to date has deposited in the nest 10 large and healthy eggs. She is now building her mistress to return and the eggs to the nest so she can go on and bring forth another brood of goslins.

YARKER.

Very few farmers had their potatoes dug when the recent cold snap set them to work freezing. The crop on many farms is turning out well. One farmer near here reports having had a better or finer lot of potatoes than he has grown this year.

Foxie Prescott fell from the top of a separator and was hurt quite badly.

A. Carroll was thrown by his horse against a rack, hurting his side and back.

Mrs. Alfred Connolly spent last week in Montreal, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Connolly.

Stanley Peters has moved to Yarker from Thorpe.

J. G. Connolly is spending a week in Montreal with friends.

The Walroth family has moved here from Harrowsmith.

Mrs. A. W. Montgomery is visiting her sister in Sydenham.

Roy Skinner and family have returned to their home in Toronto, also Mrs. H. Deare.

Congratulations are extended to Gerald Hunt, Rochester, N.Y., on his recent marriage. Gerald is a former Yarker boy.

The Ladies' Aid of Yarker intend holding another fowl supper.

Election talk is very quiet in this section.

The Rebekahs of Yarker made a fraternal visit to Harrowsmith lodge on Tuesday night.

Dr. T. H. Remion and wife, of Kingston, spent last week with Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Connolly.

At the Standard church conference Rev. M. Crawford, Yarker circuit, was ordained an elder.

COMING :-: EVENTS

NAPANEE POULTRY FAIR, December 2nd and 3rd.

INFORMAL DANCE AT ODESSA Town Hall, Friday evening, Oct. 23rd. Music by Ray-Hac-E Orchestra. Admission $1.00 per couple. Extra tickets 25 cents.

BIG RALLY IN THE TOWN HALL on Saturday evening, Oct. 24th, in the interest of E. J. Sexsmith, the Progressive candidate. The meeting will be at 8 o'clock. Prominent speakers and the candidate will address the meeting.

SELBY UNITED CHURCH ANNIversary services and Fowl Supper Sunday and Monday, Nov. 1st and 2nd. Sunday services, 10.30 a.m. 7 p.m. Monday supper and good programme Monday evening, supper 6 to 8 p.m. Rev. E. B. Cooke, Newcastle, will be the special preacher.

EXECUTORS' AUCTION SALE OF the household goods of the late Mrs. Electa B. Grange, corner John and Isabella streets, Napanee, at the residence on Saturday, October 31st, at 1 p.m. All contents of house, furniture, carpets, electric stove, dishes, bedding, wheel, invalid chair, must be sold. Terms, cash. At the same time the residence will be offered for sale, subject to a reserve bid.

H. W. Gallagher, Auctioneer.

Kimmerly's
Mid-Week Specials

15 lbs. Granulated Sugar	$1.00
19 bars any Soap	$1.00
11 packages Corn Flakes	$1.00
2 lbs. Black or Green Tea	$1.00
8 lbs. choice Seedless Raisins	$1.00
3 packages Corn Starch	25c.
6 lbs. Rolled Oats	25c.
2 tins Corn or Peas	25c.

Five Roses Flour and St. Lawrence Sugar at carload prices
Best quality goods at Chain Store Prices

DO YOU SELL AUTOMOBILES?

Even when the sale seems lost Long Distance may save it!

"Don't wait," says Henry Ford, "use the telephone!"

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

BY CHARLES G. TRUMBULL, Editor of The Sunday School Times.

PAUL IN EPHESUS.

Sunday, Oct. 25.—Acts 18 : 18 to 9 ; 41.

Golden Text—For the love of money is the root of all evil (I. Timothy : 10).

Paul's stay in Ephesus was filled with experiences of an extraordinary character. He was there at least two years (Acts 19 : 10), and we can gain a vivid impression of his expreinces in this flourishing city if we use the entire lesson material, not limiting ourselves to the incident of the riot that centred about the craft of the silversmiths and Diana of the Ephesians. We shall understand that the better if we see its setting in the light of all that had preceded in the evangelizing of Ephesus.

First came Paul's customary giving of the gospel to the Jews in a synagogue, doubtless following his usual course of reasoning from their Old Testament Scriptures to show them that Jesus of Nazareth fulfilled the prophecies concerning their Messiah (Acts 18 : 19). Paul had to leave Ephesus just then to go to Jerusalem, but was shortly to return. Meantime, there occurred at Ephesus some public preaching that was good as far as it went, but that did not go far enough.

An eloquent man named Apollos, an exceptional student of the Bible, who was sincerely devoted to the Lord, began preaching in the synagogue. He told about Jesus Christ, but apparently did not know of justification through the Blood, and Sanctification through the Spirit," preaching rather as John the Baptist had preached. Later he learned Gospel truth (18 : 26) ; but Paul, upon returning to Ephesus, found evidence of the incomplete nature of Apollos' teaching.

The opening verses of chapter 19 tell of this. Paul found certain disciples" at Ephesus, who knew nothing about the Holy Spirit. Upon questioning them he found that they had been baptized only after the manner of John the Baptist, and needed to be told the glorious news of the efficient sacrifice of Christ. As the Scofield Reference Bible puts it, they were "Jewish proselytes, disciples of John the Baptist, looking forward to a coming King, not Christians looking backward to an accomplished redemption." When Paul gave them the Gospel, they gladly received the Lord Jesus as Saviour and entered into the full privileges of salvation.

Then Paul went on in his ministry, so successfully that it aroused opposition, and persecution began (19 : 9).

At the beginning of new dispensations, Bible history shows that God often empowers His messengers to work miracles that do not characterize ordinary times. The miracles now wrought through Paul extended even to the healing of disease, and the casting out of evil spirits by handkerchiefs brought from his person. We can easily imagine the profound influence exerted upon the city as the news of this spread abroad.

Finally came a sensational incident, when unbelieving Jews, envying Paul's success, attempted to cast out evil spirits by the name of "Jesus whom Paul preacheth" (19 : 13). The attempt came back upon them like a boomerang ; they were overpowered and wounded by the demon-possessed man. Both then and now there is abundant evidence that it is dangerous business to deal with the spirit-world except under God's guidance as a humble disciple of the Lord Jesus Christ and truly in His name.

All this was increased advertising, under God, of the Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ. His name was "magnified" in the city and multitudes of conversions followed. Converts abandoned their unholy arts, and burned their "magical" literature to the value of fifty thousand pieces of silver (19 : 19).

"So mightily grew the Word of God, and prevailed," and again, as so often, God was making the wrath of man to praise Him (Psa. 76 : 10).

And now converted Ephesians who had been worshipping Diana, abandoned that pagan and idolatrous religion in such large numbers that the demand for silver shrines of Diana noticeably fell off. A leader in this trade stirred up his fellow-craftsmen, and a great public demonstration followed.

"Business is business," and as the Golden Text reminds us, "the love of money" was at the root of the sudden popular demonstration in behalf of Diana. But we can well understand that any attack against christian leaders just then found a widespread response from the many in Ephesus who had set themselves against the Gospel, and who had been suffering in one way or another as a result. For perhaps two years enmity against Paul and his fellow Christians had been smouldering, and now it burst into full flame.

The story of the skilful quelling of the riot by the Town Clerk is a tribute to his sagacity, and the uproar blew over. The mob spirit and outbreak, however, had shown that "the carnal mind is enmity against God ; for it is not subject to the law of God, neither, indeed, can be."

The Best Service

A store can give its customers is to provide the best possible **VALUES** for the prices asked.

We seek to do this, and it is our purpose to make you feel you can absolutely depend upon the **QUALITY** of your purchases here.

OUR STOCK OF CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS MERIT YOUR CAREFUL CONSIDERATION.

THE GRAHAM CO'Y.,
Napanee, Ont.

ROYAL HOTEL BARBER SHOP
HARRY SCOTT, Proprietor.

Everything Neat and Sanitary
Best of Service Guaranteed.

GIVE US A TRIAL

J. B. WILLOUGHBY, M.D., C.M.

Corner Dundas and Robinson Streets.

Office Hours :—2 p.m. to 5 p.m., 7 p.m. to 8 p.m.
Phone 307. 32-1y

Dr. S. R. McCreary, B.Sc.
Physician and Surgeon.
X-Ray a Specialty
170A Front St., Belleville
Opposite City Hall
Phone 1200

H. W. SMITH
Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College. B. V. Sc., of Toronto University.

OFFICE—Centre Street.
PHONE 61

T. M. GALBRAITH
B. A., M. D., C. M.
Cor. Dundas and West Streets
Specialty—Diseases of Children.
Office hours—Until 9 a. m. 1 p. m. till 3 p. m. 7 till 9 p. m.
Telephone—279.

AN ODD EXPERIENCE.

Viscount Haldane Refused His Own Request.

Viscount Haldane has had considerable experience in Cabinets, and once, while filling several different posts for absent Ministers, he had the odd experience of saying "No" to himself. He thus told the story recently:

"There are five Secretaries of State — for Home Affairs, for Foreign Affairs, for the Colonies, for War, and for India. The last similarly has a different constitution. Each of these five Secretaries of State has the full authority of a Secretary of State— that is to say, he can legally do the business of any of the Secretaries; he is qualified by his position to transact the business of other offices if it is proper for him to do so. I myself have had the honor of fulfilling the duties of Home Secretary several times, and I have fulfilled the duties to relieve my proper colleague. The peculiarity of such occasions is that suppose you were, as I was, Secretary of State for War, and in communication with the Home Office, you might find yourself communicating with yourself in the capacity of Home Secretary. At one time my colleague at the Home Office went away for a holiday, and asked me to take over his work, and I had just addressed a letter to the Home Office for some powers. I had written an official letter as Secretary for War. But when I was at the Home Office one of the first things I was called upon to do was to refuse my own request, and I wrote a letter to myself, saying 'No!'"

FIRST AID TO THE SELF STARTER

By ERWIN GREER
(President Greer College of Automotive Engineering, Chicago)

When functioning properly the self-starter of an automobile is a joy. But when it balks—not so good.

Have you ever noticed the look of blank astonishment that lights the face of a driver who closes the door, lights a cigar, and with an air of "Let's Go!" steps on the starter which doesn't start. And has it happened to you? Of course!

In dealing with a dead starting mechanism, one thing to my mind has never produced serious results. That is to examine things in an attempt to discover what is wrong. Perhaps a battery terminal may be loose and missing contact, or the cable may have broken away from the battery terminal. Carbon dust worn off the brushes of the starting motor may have caused a short circuit between the brush holders ; dirt, oil and grease may be where they can do no harm ; the silent drive chain may be broken or the gear engaging the fly wheel rim have failed to slide into its allotted place ; the starter switch may be out of order ; the battery have run down ; the insulation of the wiring be cut or rubbed somewhere so that an excessive amount of current is flowing elsewhere. Yet it only takes a few minutes to check up on these things.

Many times strangers have dropped into Greer Automotive College of Engineering in Chicago. I have personally inspected their cars to usually find that the trouble was of the simplest. The average automobile owner knows nothing about electricity as applied to the motor car and so is unable to tell when the ignition system and starting system are functioning properly. And when something does happen he is—out of luck.

Suppose you read the instruction book that accompanies your car and get acquainted with the electrical diagrams therein. Do this and the next time the electrical system goes on the blink you will be more familiar with it and can go one—you can remedy the trouble.

This, seemingly, is an age of push buttons. You push a button when you want food or drink. And a push on a button no bigger than a ten cent piece will start an 80-horse gasoline engine.

And the chap who neglects the foregoing advice will pay the piper for having danced through the season with a starting system which has been totally neglected. And yet when he comes to pay the bills will raise an awful howl.

Be reasonable!

Canada's Department of Health.

Canada's Department of Health covers the following important branches: Quarantine Service (including Leper Stations); Immigration Medical Service; Marine Hospitals Service; Venereal Disease Control; Housing, with Hospitalization and Sanitation; Opium and Narcotic Drugs; Proprietary or Patent Medicine; Child Welfare; Food and Drug Laboratories; Public Works Health Act, and Pollution of Boundary Waters.

The Eye of a Pianist.

The amount of pressure applied by a pianist to the keys in one minute is often anything up to a ton and a half. In that same minute the eye has to read about one thousand five hundred signs and the fingers make about two thousand movements.

EUROPEAN CORN BORER

This, the worst insect pest that has ever appeared in Ontario, has wrought havoc with the corn crop in the south western Counties, moved eastward to Hastings, and will no doubt soon be found in the vicinity of Napanee. The caterpillar as it attacks the corn is about one inch long, brownish white, or in some almost white with a brown head and numerous brown spots on the body. It makes holes and tunnels in the corn stalks and ears, causing the plants to break over, leaving the field a tangled mass, when infestation is very bad. If corn anywhere in the County is found to be attacked by insects, specimens of the insects and samples of the injured corn should be sent immediately to J. Laughland, Agricultural Representative, Napanee. The principle means of combating this pest consists in destroying all corn stalks or corn refuse in the fall or previous to June 1st in the following spring. All borers are killed in corn that is put into the silo. They are carried over the winter mainly in corn stubble or refuse left on the field. If the corn is cut low, so that the stubble can be well covered when plowing, and the fields thoroughly cleaned up, most of the borers will be destroyed. Those that are plowed under never come to the surface unless the stubble is dragged out when using a sharp toothed cultivator.

A small Ad. in the "Want" column in the Napanee Express will bring results.

GET IT AT WALLACE'S

FATTENING CHICKENS

All chickens intended for market should be crate fattened. They will gain about a pound each in two or three weeks if properly fed, and will present a much more attractive appearance, thus commanding a better price. Fattening crates should be eighteen inches wide, twenty inches high, and eight feet long, divided into three compartments which will each hold five birds. The crate should be slats running lengthwise on all sides except the front, where they should run up and down. A trough is placed along the front.

A good fattening ration consists of equal parts of corn meal, middlings and buckwheat meal, and enough sour milk to make a batter. Another suitable ration is finely ground oats two parts, finely ground buckwheat two parts, and one part of finely ground corn, moistened with milk. Ground barley may be used instead of corn. Never feed whole grain to chickens that are being crate fattened. A little grit should be given once a week. When the birds are put in the crates, they should be fed very lightly at first and the amount of feed gradually increased as long as it is cleaned up in fifteen or twenty minutes. Well fattened poultry properly dressed, will bring the highest price. Anyone desiring a demonstration on killing or plucking chickens should get in touch with J. Laughland, Agricultural Representative.

Hard and soft cut wood for sale. 'Phone 53.
ROBT. LIGHT.
44tf

HEALTH IN STRAWBERRIES.

Are Something More Than a Luscious Fruit.

The other day a doctor stated that if strawberries could be grown all the year round, and became as staple an article of diet as potatoes, his profession would be ruined!

Strawberries are something more than a luscious fruit; they are a valuable medicine. In a strawberry are lime, phosphates, alkaline and mineral salts, iron, manganese, and a special kind of sugar, constituents that are so well proportioned that they do their full share of good.

Diseases particularly susceptible to the strawberry cure are rheumatism and gout. That is because of the salicylic salts in the fruit. In Europe doctors have established special hospitals, set amidst miles of strawberry beds, for the cure of the most acute forms of rheumatism. Anaemia also yields to the strawberry treatment.

Some people find that strawberries upset them, and that they cause an irritating rash. In such cases strawberries should be left alone. The trouble is caused by the body being intensely antagonistic to the salicycle salts.

Finally, the sugar in strawberries is so energizing that if the red berries contained nothing else they would still rank high as a medicinal food.

Strawberry plants grow in rows like potatoes. They are allowed to remain for three or four seasons, after which fresh plants are set in their places.

When required for the fruit markets, strawberries are picked "on stalk" and packed in baskets. Those required for jam factories are "plugged," the hard, inner core being removed with the stalk. The fruit so prepared is put into half-hundredweight tubs.

MAKING OUR RAILWAYS PAY

The sure way—the only way—that our perplexing railway problem can ever be solved.

Temporarily our Canadian National Railway system is in a hole. To deny the fact would be rank untruthfulness, to belittle its importance would be sheer folly.

But this huge public ownership enterprise CAN and MUST be pulled out of the hole, and it's up to the men and women voters of Canada to do it!

A Loaf Big Enough for Two

If our foresight had been as good as our hindsight, we would never have built the excessive railway plant we have today. But what is done cannot be undone. There is no use crying over spilt milk. The problem now is to chart for ourselves the course that will most quickly and most surely place the Canadian National Railways on a paying basis.

Thus far the main effort of its management has been to get more business—freight and passenger—for the C.N.R. by taking it away from the C.P.R. By that method, the cost of securing business is greatly increased for both systems, with no real advantage to either. They are merely fighting over the division of a loaf, which isn't large enough to provide sustenance for both.

The only way our railway problem will ever be solved is for the voters of Canada to see to it that our railways are given a bigger loaf to divide—a loaf of freight and passenger traffic that will be large enough for both systems to thrive on.

We Have the Acorn, We Must Grow the Oak

How to increase freight traffic—that is the kernel of our problem! The average Canadian freight train earns $5.00 per mile travelled; the average passenger train earns only $2.00. So it's upon the freight end of the business that we must concentrate.

Of course, some kinds of freight are more profitable than others. There is very little margin of profit in carrying grain, first because the rates applicable to it are lower per ton per mile than the rates on any other commodity, and second because the grain movement is a peakload traffic, calling for an enormous investment in cars that are idle the greater part of the year.

But there is a substantial margin of profit in hauling general merchandise. What can we do to ensure our railways getting more of it?

Higher Tariff the Cure

Increase our population—start a big immigration movement—and the rest will follow as a matter of course! Easier said than done? Not at all! All we have to do to start the tide of immigration flowing through our ports is to hold out to the prospective immigrant the assurance of a steady job at good wages, or the chance to engage profitably in farming or some other form of production or service.

A higher tariff, that will be a real Protective Tariff, will give him a guarantee covering every point. And nothing else under Providence will!

A Lower Tariff is Poison

A Tariff policy that allows the Canadian market to be supplied more and more by outside workers, automatically operates to reduce the freight traffic available for our railways. When for instance, due to insufficient tariff protection, the Libbey-Owens glass factory in Hamilton was forced to surrender the Canadian field to its sister plant in Belgium, Canadian railways lost the hauling of 2,000 carloads of raw material per year!

If Canadian cotton and woollen mills only had the making of the textiles that we import every year, our railways would have the hauling of another 50,000 carloads per year of raw material freight.

Picture to yourself the scores of other things that under a low tariff policy we import, when under a higher tariff policy we would be making them in our own workshops, and you can hardly fail to realize that the sane—the sure—solution of our railway problem is all ready-made for us, and awaits only our order via the polls to put it into operation. The necessary traffic is there. All we have to do is reach out and get it!

Increasing Imports Mean Bigger Railway Deficits

Every time that low duties take away a portion of the domestic market from a Canadian industry and give it to a foreign industry, our railways suffer in four ways.

1. They lose the hauling of the raw material that such industry would have used.
2. On the finished product, instead of the full local rate, they get only their proportion of the through import rate—a much lower net.
3. When it results in the Western Canadian market being supplied from a U.S. factory, they lose the long East and West haul, and get only the short haul from the international boundary.
4. They lose the hauling of all the merchandise that would have been consumed by the workers who, due to the resultant unemployment, emigrate to the United States.

Lower duties throw *people* out of work. They just as surely throw *railways* out of work. We can never save our railways by giving them less work. We must use our brains and our courage to secure them more work—better paid work! Higher tariffs will do it.

VOTE CONSERVATIVE

FOR HIGHER TARIFF AND FOR LOWER TAXATION

Liberal-Conservative Victory Committee, 330 Bay St., Toronto 2

Sweet Lavender

"Lavender! Sweet Lavender!" This cry used to be heard frequently on the streets of London as the hawkers called their wares for sale. It is seldom heard now, the market for the fragrant plant having turned into different channels. But what visions of snowy linen in old-fashioned bedrooms the very name of lavender calls forth. One thinks of an England that is past—of a day of stage coaches, when the weary traveller was deposited at an old-fashioned inn after doing a long journey of say fifty miles at "ten breezy miles an hour." Here, after partaking of the beef and ale of Old England, the weary traveller would be conducted to his bedroom, where he could sink to rest in snowy sheets, perfumed with lavender. To-day hotel sheets are not generally perfumed with lavender, and one is satisfied if they are snowy.

But there is still a large market for lavender. In the parishes of Mitcham, Carshalton and Beddington in Surrey and in Hitchin in Hereford-shire, it is still quite extensively grown.

The crop in England is cultivated now chiefly for the essential oil, but in South Europe the flowers still form an object of trade, being exported to Turkey and the Barbary States.

The plant is of the mint family, a native of the mountainous districts bordering on the western part of the Mediterranean Sea, extending from the eastern coast of Spain to Calabria and Northern Africa, growing in some places at a height of 4,500 feet above sea level and preferring stony declivities in open sunny situations. It is cultivated in the open air as far north as Norway and Livonia.

Lavender forms an evergreen shrub about two feet high, with greyish-green hoary linear leaves, rolled under at the edges when young; the branches are erect and give a bushy appearance to the plant. The flowers are borne on a terminal spike at the summit of a long naked stalk, the spike being composed of six to ten dense clusters in the axils. The corolla is pale violent in color, darker on the inner surface. Both corolla and calyx are covered with stellate hairs, amongst which are imbedded shining oil glands, to which the fragrance of the plant is due.

The leaves and flowers of lavender are said to have been used by the ancients to perfume their baths, hence the Latin name of the plant Lavandula, supposed to have been derived from Lavare, to wash.

Under the name of Llafant or Llafandy it was known to the Welsh physicians as a medicine in the thirteenth century.

At Hitchin, lavender is said to have been grown as early as 1568. The plants at present in cultivation do not produce seed and propagation is always made by slips or dividing the roots.

The flowers are collected early in August and taken to the still. The yield depends on the weather. A wet June and July produces only half as much as if the weather had been bright and sunny. The plants produce from twelve to thirty pounds of oil per acre. Both stem and flower contain the oil, but that from the flower is finer. Oil mellows by keeping—three years, after which it deteriorates unless mixed with alcohol.

Lavender flowers used to be considered good for "all disorders of the head and nerves"; a spirit prepared with them was known under the name of palsy drops.

Power Prayers.

If you were asked what particular prayer is said more than any other, you would probably be inclined to reply: "The Lord's Prayer."

Experts are agreed, however, that there is no petition uttered so many times as the sacred mantra of the Buddhists of Tibet,—"Om Mani Padma Hum," which, translated, means: "O God! The Lotus-(Jewel) Hail!" It is repeated daily throughout Tibet and over a large part of Northern India to an extent that almost defies calculation.

Every devout Lama throughout Tibet has his little prayer-wheel, which he turns by hand as he walks along, and the prayer in that wheel is that quoted above.

In the "gompas" or worshipping places, of Tibet there are huge prayer-wheels which the devout may turn on the payment of a small fee. A prayer-wheel eight feet high may contain the same mantra about a hundred million times, so compact is the thin paper upon which the prayer is printed.

A few turns means that the prayer has been "uttered" a billion times or more.

Then we have prayer-wheels driven by wind and water, while near every Tibetan temple and shrine may be seen flags fluttering in the breeze, all adorned with this mystic phrase.

It is also carved endlessly on the rocks and on slabs of stone to form long walls, many yards in length, near sacred buildings and mountain passes. Its words are the first words taught to babes, and it is the last prayer murmured by the dying.

Dominion Tires and Tubes

Williard Battery Service

Auto Accessories, Gas and Gargoyle Oil

Genuine Ford Parts

Ford Quick Change Transmission Bands Installed—Can be relined in half an hour.

Rubber Tires for Buggies — Hard and Cushion.

Graham's Garage

'Phone 218. DUNDAS ST., EAST P. O. Box 567.

Every Week Last Year

more sales were being made, stock turnovers speeded up and profits increased by ADVERTISING.

—This Year every week you let slip by without ADVERTISING gives your competitor a bigger opportunity. Start your ADVERTISING in the next issue of THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and follow the example of hundreds of successful business men by keeping YOUR BUSINESS constantly before your customers through steady sdvertising.

Progressive Merchants Advertise

SUMMONSES SERVED AT SEA.

Writs Are Nailed to the Mast of the Ship.

Romantic and beautiful as a ship seems when she is ploughing her way through the waves, there may be a sordid side to her, and at the very next port she enters she may be arrested for debt or to enforce a claim for damages.

This is usually effected by placing a watchman or bailiff aboard her and nailing a writ to the mast, and until the obligation is met she cannot legally move or even be loaded or discharged, nor can any of her fittings or equipment be taken away. It often happens that the captain does not tamely submit to the indignity thus put upon his ship.

A cruiser voyaging to the Scottish Fishery Board once arrested an Ostend trawler for fishing within the prohibited area. The Firth of Clyde and took her to Campbeltown, where both steamers anchored. The night was very dark, and in the early hours of the morning the trawler slipped her anchor, extinguished her lights, and steamed off, getting clear away.

Similar was an exploit of a Hull trawler. While she was fishing off Iceland she was arrested by a magistrate and a pilot. The skipper of the trawler ordered them to return to their own vessel, and, having refused to do so, whereupon he hauled up his gear and headed for home. During the voyage the "passengers" remained in their bunks almost continuously, and, though they were treated well, their indignation was such that they would hardly speak to any member of the crew.

A Grimsby trawler returned home in like circumstances. A fine was imposed on the skipper by the German authorities, and, as this was not paid, he was served with the following amusing summons:

"You are summoned to thirty days' imprisonment on the second of November in Flensburg Prison. Admission into prison from 7 o'clock morning till 7 evening—Sundays and holidays till 6. This summons is to be brought with you and shown. Your release can be obtained for fifteen pounds."

But flouting the law in this fashion is rather risky. While a ship lay at a mooring buoy, waiting for the tide to turn, an official of the court came over the side and handed the captain a document stating that he must consider the ship under arrest, and must return to port immediately.

"Indeed!" said the skipper ominously. "Can you swim?"

"Never mind whether I can or not," was the reply. "I'm here to take charge of this ship and prevent her from going to sea."

Without much more ado, the captain made for open water. On reaching it, the ship met half a gale, with the result that very soon the bailiff was wet through and nearly frozen. When he was more dead than alive, he staggered towards the cabin door; but the master had his progress, and told him that if he was afraid of getting frozen the cook would let him warm himself in the galley.

So he remained on deck till five o'clock the following morning, when the ship, owing to stress of weather, returned to the port from which it had started. The captain was consequently fined £13 10s. for thus outraging the law.

While another ship was under arrest in respect of a salvage claim she was removed from Holyhead to Rhyl, and for this contempt of court the owner was fined £50.

The greatest obstacle to such breaches of law and order is the refusal of crews to work vessels, and that is naturally forthcoming when they have arrested their own ships in order to obtain wages due to them—an expedient sometimes resorted to, though only in exceptional circumstances.

HAVOC!

Pen Picture of Forest Fire in British Columbia.

John o' London, the famous literary weekly, recently instituted a competition for the best brief picture of "Things Seen." First prize was awarded for the following graphic picture of the terrible forest fire which swept a soldier settlement on Vancouver Island a few years ago. It was written by "M. P. C."

"Six-fifteen on a stifling July evening, and through the shack door a picture of heavy crops and a distant background of forest veiled in haze.

"Mother was pulling two lusty youngsters from their tub. Buller lay panting on the step. Selina purred around my bare ankles. Peace!

"Then, suddenly, a roar came far away like thunder, leaping intervening miles, shaking the shack like bombs. The sultry, blue belt of giant firs became instantly a scarlet, racing wall of shrieking flames. Fire!

"In twenty seconds father had the car speeding right into the now dense fog. Mrs. Wilford and her new baby 'Highway!' he shouted, hoarsely, and we ran, madly, blindly—no time for shoes—through suffocating horror; the roses by the burning gate, our proud tomatoes, the ripening branches of gooseberries, now torches in the gloom; red tongues darted from cabbage to asparagus before our frying feet—over hot stones—to the open road.

"In twenty-seven minutes all was over. A strip of soldier settlement 'ripe unto harvest,' five miles long, three miles wide, with twenty-six new houses, gardens, barns, sheds, pets, treasures, medals gone. Lives wrecked—and one boy, cutting wire fences to let his cattle escape found—dead."

Poisonous Daffodils.

Daffodils look like an incarnation of combined beauty and innocence. Yet not only the root, but to some extent the whole plant, is poisonous.

Free Lunch.

"A seasonable dish," says Household Hints, "is crab au gratin."—Boston Transcript.

Thirty-Two Varieties.

The Bank of England has 32 different methods of detecting forged banknotes.

And Who the "If?"

The thoughtless spender puts the rift in thrift.—Cartoons Magazine.

Here and There

In the last fiscal year 3,843 homestead entries were granted in the Prairie Provinces, aggregating an approximate area of 614,880 acres, while, in addition, 710 soldier grants of 113,600 acres, make up a grand total of 728,480 acres so settled.

In 1915 Canada exported no wheat to China. In 1918 she sent only eight bushels to Japan. In 1924 China imported over 5,000,000 bushels of Canadian wheat and over 1,500,000 barrels of flour, while Japan took 7,000,000 bushels of wheat and 110,000 barrels of flour. It is predicted these figures will be well beaten for the current year.

The Grand Challenge Cup, emblematic of the First Aid Championship of the entire system of the Canadian Pacific Railway, will be competed for at the Place Viger Hotel, Montreal, November 15. The champions in a knock-out competition among Eastern and Western teams respectively, will fight it out for the trophy.

Plans are already being laid to make the 1925 Eastern International Dogsled Derby an even greater success than in any previous year, and it is reported that the prize money will be considerably increased next winter, with the object of attracting more teams and mushers from the West and the United States.

Fire Prevention Week, October 4-10, was observed throughout the Dominion, and to mark the sense of the importance of the occasion Mr. Grant Hall, vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, broadcast an appeal by wire to every officer and employee of the system "to cooperate as in the past and set a good example by thoroughly cleaning up all premises."

Canada's great outlook, says a recent issue of the London Outlook, is that she wants more people, but of the right type, namely, steady agricultural workers with enterprise, initiative and endurance. Enthusiastic letters from emigrants under the joint scheme of settling 3,000 families in Canada are bound to have their healthy effect on relatives and friends dissatisfied with their lot in England.

E. F. L. Sturdee, general Passenger Agent for the Orient of the C.P.R., with headquarters at Hong Kong, has been appointed Assistant General Passenger Agent of the system at Montreal. His duties commenced here in October. He was relieved of his other work owing to ill-health, but the climate of Canada soon restored him to physical wellbeing. He has a long record of service with the C.P.R., dating back to his first appointment at Saint John in 1894.

Sixty bushels of wheat at every tick of the clock is the rate at which the Canadian Pacific Railway have carried the grain into the elevators this season. To keep up this unprecedented rush, it has been necessary to move one carload of grain out of Winnipeg at every one minute and twenty-three seconds of the twenty-four hour day. Grain delivered at the head of the lakes by the Canadian Pacific in September alone would fill a fleet of 200 ships, each with a cargo of 200,000 bushels.

Back from an extended tour of inspection over the company's western lines, E. W. Beatty, chairman and president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, found a very marked improvement in the West as compared with that which had existed when he last went across the country. He thought the spirit of the people was much more optimistic and with very good reason since he considered it safe to say that 380,000,000 bushels was not too high an estimate for the total Canadian wheat yield this year. He noticed throughout the country a sustained interest in immigration and a more general realization that therein lay the soundest remedy for most of Canada's difficulties.

A Western Scientist.

The youthful West is now contributing to medical science, says the Toronto Globe. Dr. Elliee McDonald, son of the University of Pennsylvania, who is developing a new theory of insanity and an improved method of curing it, was born at Fort Ellice, Man., in 1876. His father was a Hudson Bay Company factor at that point, and at the time of the son's birth was conducting Sitting Bull and his tribe back to the United States border. The boy attended school in Winnipeg, where he carried off scholarships, and later won the Bishop of Rupert's Land and Governor-General's medals at Manitoba University. He graduated from McGill Medical College in 1901, and successively went to Philadelphia and later to Albany, and from 1908 to 1916 practiced surgery in New York. In 1916 he joined the Canadian Army, and in 1920 became Assistant Professor of Gynaecology at the University of Pennsylvania.

The investigations of Dr. McDonald and his associate, Dr. S. D. Ludium, are along the line of the contents of the cells, and the upset salt balances therein. They contend that insanity depends essentially upon the combination of electrolytes or ions in the cells and in the blood, exactly as it does in metals, such as gold or mercury, or in plants which require calcium, magnesium, etc., to grow properly, or in any electrical battery.

THE SAHARA.

Desert Area Is About 1,540,000 Square Miles.

The Sahara Desert occupies the vast central region of northern Africa. From the Atlantic Ocean, it extends eastward almost to the River Nile, and its northern edge is the hinterlands of Morocco, Algeria, Tunis and Tripoli. Its area is about 1,540,000 square miles, which is almost equal to one half the area of Canada. The Sahara is varied in altitude, consisting of undulating plains, hills, valleys, and mountains. In many parts there is nothing but sand, but sometimes there is a rocky, wind-swept waste. Some persons have supposed that the desert was part of the prehistoric bed of the Mediterranean Sea, but it is claimed that this has been disproved. The sand of the desert is not sea-sand but has been transported and is being formed at the present time by the disintegration of the sandstone. The days are very hot, the nights cool and in parts of the desert, rain is exceedingly dry. These conditions lead to the breaking up of the sandstone, which gradually becomes sand, the strong winds aiding the process.

In the centre of the desert are mountain ranges covered with valleys in which water is found below the surface. The mountains of the central plateau, varying in height from 6,500 feet to 9,000 feet, are covered with snow during three months of the year.

At some places the boundaries of the desert are clearly marked, as in Morocco and Algeria; at other places the boundary is vague, as in the southeast, where the desert gradually merges into the watered area of Soudan.

Over considerable areas there is practically no vegetation, and as a rule it is scarce everywhere, except in the oases where vegetation is luxuriant and the fig tree and the date palm bear abundantly.

The population of the desert is estimated at 800,000, which is almost equal to the united population of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. These desert people are Berbers, Arabs and Tibbus. All are Mohammedans in faith.

Several caravan routes cross the desert, the travellers using camels as their beasts of burden, "the ships of the desert," as the camels have been poetically called. In the valleys among the mountains of the central plateau, the people raise horses, cattle and sheep.

Capt. Angus Buchanan, who has travelled recently in the Sahara, states that the wind-swept and battered hills and rocks of the interior are crumbling into sand. Water-holes are disappearing and oases are sinking. Where a hundred camels sufficed to make some of the long crossings, several hundred camels are now needed. He is of the opinion that soon it will be impossible to cross the Sahara other than by airplane.

THE SILKWORM'S RIVAL.

Commonest Vegetable Substance Put to Good Use by Science.

There is a good deal of talk about the modernity of silk stockings. In reality, this article of wearing apparel is at least five thousand years old.

The first pair of silk stockings was made fifty centuries ago in China, and was presented to the Empress Kwang-Tsi. It was made from the purest silk the silkworms produced, and no modern manufacturer could improve upon it for texture.

Nowadays most stockings are made from artificial silk, which is really the commonest vegetable substance found in nature. It lines the cells of plants, encases their seeds, and is found in a hard form in trees. When in a pure condition it is white in color, and lacks both flavor and smell. The scientists call this substance cellulose.

The artificial silk that is made from vegetable fibre is used for many things beside silk goods. Tulle and lace are manufactured from it, and also leather and wallpaper. Parchment and rice-paper are purest cellulose.

Preparing artificial silk from wood takes a little longer than does the manufacture of silk from vegetable fibre, for the cellulose in wood is hard and stiff. The wood is pulped and reduced to a gluey jelly with chemicals, after which it is pressed through extraordinarily fine strainers.

The jelly, as it emerges from the holes in the finest of strands, hardens rapidly, and the thread is wound round spools. These threads are wonderfully fine, and as many as five may require to be spun together before materials are woven from them.

Secret Treasure.

Curiosity was recently aroused by the discovery that rare coins were filtering through to Paris and Amsterdam in numbers so large that they suggested that a considerable find had been made.

Inquiries were made, and it is now believed that a great army chest of coins was hidden about the year 88 B.C. This chest was found by peasants in a little Persian village. They kept the discovery secret for fear that the hoard would be confiscated by the authorities, and started to smuggle the coins out of the country.

It is believed that the great bulk of this "treasure trove" is still in Persia. The actual finders of the discovery being kept secret.

This story recalls the discovery of a hoard of gold medallions by workmen near Rome some time ago. The men fled to the frontier with their treasure, but many medallions were found by the French Government. One of them, a gold medallion, showed the Roman Emperor Constantine entering London, with a figure representing the city kneeling at his feet.

Chapter I.

"There was once a merderer with yellow eyes, and his wife said to him: 'If you merder me you will be hung.' And he was hung on Tuesday next. Finis."—Bookman.

Again Peace on Earth.

"Jones doesn't believe in promoting the good old idea of 'Peace on earth and good will toward men.'" "What makes you think so?" "He has bought his son a cornet."

ITALIANS TOO PROLIFIC

PROF. WILLIAM EAST TALKS ON IMMIGRATION.

Twenty-five Per Cent. of American People "Undesirables"—Prof. East Would Bar All But the Best Immigrants.

Twenty-five per cent. of the American people are "undesirables," in that they are unfit to deal with the conditions of modern life. So states Prof. William East, speaking on the "Biology of the Immigration Question," before the population round table at the Institute of Politics in Williamstown, Mass., says the Toronto Telegram. In this connection he read an "Decalogue on Immigration," giving ten suggestions for the restriction of immigration by the United States.

Only recently Prof. East aroused the ire of Italians when he criticized Count Antonio Cippicio's demand for emigration outlets for Italy's surplus population. The Harvard professor declared that Italy should cure overcrowding conditions by curbing her birth rate. Southern Italy, with its large families, was the offending province of that country, and had been sending the "dregs" of its population to Uncle Sam in recent years.

The decalogue of Prof. East is as follows:

1. Emigration forced as an economic necessity by population density affords no permanent relief to the homeland, because the ensuing birth release re-establishes the old equilibrium.

2. Conditions in the United States are to-day, and will continue to be, such that newcomers will meet increasingly bitter competition, which must be accepted under unfamiliar conditions and often with a linguistic handicap.

3. Immigrants who come with a lower standard of living tend to reduce American standards.

4. Immigrants who are relatively incompetent when compared with the native — and there are many such—are expensive employes, because of our tendency to think in terms of a minimum wage.

5. Incompetent immigrants are expensive fellow-citizens, because they add to the tax rates; that is to say, they require more than a fair share of the public money to be spent for benevolent institutions.

6. Huge numbers of foreign-born lead to a foreign policy based on expediency, rather than sound principles. There are numerous groups to placate.

7. Large groups of foreign-born prevent us from developing a uniform national culture.

8. Excessively rapid growth leads to the dissipation of natural resources too quickly.

9. Immigrant competition tends to sterilize the native population.

10. Immigration, when forced by economic necessity, tends to lower the biological quality of the race.

Calling the tenth point the most important, Prof. East pointed out that individuals vary in their inherited mental capacity, just as they do in their physical attributes. It is an established fact carefully analysed. "Psychological tests as now developed," remarks the professor, "I have no hesitation in saying, measure inherited ability as accurately as school examinations measure knowledge. Generally speaking, the mediocrities are the most numerous, and as one passes to the extremes of the curve on both sides (the clever and the feeble-minded) the proportion becomes lower and lower.

"Roughly, in this country, to-day, about 25 per cent. of the people may justly, be called undesirables in the sense that they do not have the capacity to deal with modern complex conditions, and must be aided directly or indirectly by those who do have this capacity. It is merely a cold fact, therefore, that an immigration which comes largely from this (still larger unfit) group in other nations lowers the quality of the nation to which these individuals come, and when such immigrants have greater fertility than the native population, which is also a fact, the consequences are disastrous."

Of the high-grade European brains which she would be glad to admit, the United States is, says Prof. East, getting too few. On the contrary, psychological records show that by far the greater majority of the newcomers to the Land of the Free within recent years are lower than the average already on the soil. It is mostly the inferiors who are forced by competition from Europe to seek an easier living in America. If they are accepted, neither their descendants nor the descendants of native Americans can have a fair chance when the same type of struggle for an existence as Europe presents today comes to this continent in the not far distant future.

New Use for Seaweed.

A recent industry, is collecting, cleaning and drying seaweed to sell to wholesale milliners for trimming hats. The gathering season of the feathery strands of weed cast up on the shore lasts from October till the end of May. The weed is picked up by laborers, who sort out the best strands and are paid for the harvest according to quantity and cleanness. The sorted weed is then frame stood out well, the weed is treated with glycerine. The greatest care has to be taken to keep the weed sheltered from fresh water, for rain will turn it brown and ruin it completely. When the weed has been dyed with special waterproof dyes it is rinsed in artesian well water, and is then ready for the milliner.

A Two-Ton Carpet.

Spring cleaning at Windsor Castle is a Herculean task. The special dread of the royal spring cleaners is beating the two-ton carpet which covers the floor of the Waterloo Chamber—the royal dining-room during Ascot week, when the King and Queen make Windsor their headquarters.

It takes sixty men to carry this massive "rug" downstairs, to the lawns. Eighty feet long and 40 feet wide, it is the wonderful carpet which took the prisoners of Agra seven years to weave.

Here and There

Sport conditions are very good in New Brunswick this year. Harold Chadwick operating hunting camps in the province reports that at the end of September catches of speckled trout weighing 18½ lbs. were taken one day while a hunter took out a big game licence September 23rd and three days later had his deer and bear.

The world's most northerly police post, also the most remote of any human habitation, is to be constructed next year for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police at the far end of Ellesmere Island. Building materials and two years' supplies will be cached within easy freighting distance of the point where men will be detailed for patrol duty on the lonely shores of Riel straits.

Appointments recently made through the office of the Comptroller Canadian Pacific Railway headquarters are W. J. Cherry who becomes Freight Claims Auditor in place of J. R. Steele retired under pension rules, and W. L. Moran appointed Assistant Freight Claims Auditor. Both these gentlemen have been connected with the Freight Claims department for many years past.

Because the prospects for hunting and fishing in northern regions of Quebec are more attractive this autumn than they have been for several seasons, the number of residents of the United States applying to the Quebec association for the protection of fish and game for guides and licences is much greater than it has been for some time, according to the secretary of the association.

A very pleasing incident occurred during the visit to Montreal of Madame Maria Jeritza, world-famous operatic star. Col. George H. Ham, "Grand Young Man" of the Canadian Pacific Railway who had met the singer before, sent his felicitations in the form of a bouquet, and Madame Jeritza replied with a bouquet of roses made of sugar with the hope that his days also would be sugar-coated. She gave a one-night recital in Montreal, leaving for Toronto the following day.

Isaac Gouverneur Ogden, vice-president in charge of finance, Canadian Pacific Railway, attained his 81st birthday October 10. Mr. Ogden is as active as ever although he has spent 54 years in railway work. He joined the C.P.R. as auditor of the western division with headquarters at Winnipeg in 1881 and has been vice-president of the system since 1901. Mr. Ogden was the recipient of flowers and congratulations from his colleagues on the occasion of his birthday.

Carelessness and lack of forethought on the part of some unknown motorist at Belleville might have led to serious accidents if it had not been soon discovered that the wig-wag signal protecting the C.P.R. level crossing on the Kingston Road was out of order. Investigation showed that an automobile had driven out of its course and broken the relay case thereby cutting the electrical contact. A watchman was immediately placed at the signal until necessary repairs had been made.

The Montreal Windsor street station police team are the champions of the Quebec district in the First Aid contests held at the Place Viger hotel in that city under the auspices of the Canadian Pacific Railway. They won the contest against teams from Ottawa and Quebec and are now holders of the Gutellus Challenge Cup, emblematic of the C.P.R. First Aid championship of the province. The championship of the New Brunswick district was won by the McAdam team who competed against Saint John and Woodstock.

From the Sea Bottom.

Some surprising things come out of the sea, for it is rich not only in fishes, but in works of art.

Remarkable treasures have been dredged from the bed of the Bay of Naples, and only a few months ago a diver sighted a drowned city off the North African coast. Now some poor Greek fishermen at Marathon have raised a beautiful bronze statue which was lying twenty fathoms under the sea.

Experts say it is a charming figure of a boy, and belongs to the best period of art about 2,300 years ago. It resembles the work of the school of the great Praxiteles, and is practically perfect. Probably it is a relic of a shipwreck, for was flung overboard in a storm.

Jupiter, measuring 86,500 miles in diameter, is the largest planet; Mercury, 3,030 miles in diameter, is the smallest.

Wesleyan College the Oldest.

Wesleyan college at Macon, Ga., was founded in 1836, and is therefore older than Elmyra college, chartered in 1852. It is the oldest woman's college in the United States.

Reflections of a Flatterer.

Odd that we should call it a dumbwaiter when it tells us what everyone else in the house is telling about.—Boston Transcript.

WILSON'S - HARDWARE

SEE THE

Companion Range

A recognized Leader in Quebec Cooking Stoves

—also—

Quebec Heaters

Oblong and Round insures

Maximum of Heat
Minimum of Fuel

D. B. WILSON

'Phone 138.

Insurance!

Protects you from loss by fire at a small expense.

We have been in the insurance business for years and can give you good service.

Agents for all classes of Insurance,

Consult

HARSHAW & SON

Fire, Life, Accident and Auto Insurance

NAPANEE, ONT.

INSURANCE

For Fire Insurance try ALFRED McCUTCHEON, Roblin.

A number of companies to choose from.

Office : Residence, Roblin, Main Street. 27-tf

F. C. MARTIN & SON

FUNERAL DIRECTORS AND UNDERTAKERS

Parlors and Office : Dundas St., Napanee

A motor ambulance has been purchased and is available when required, day or night.

Office Telephone No. 74.
Residence Telephone No. 375

F. C. MARTIN & SON.
Successors to Hambly & Mingo. 24-6m

M. MAKER

Is still in Business

All goods are being offered at Factory Prices or less

We can save you from 20% to 30%

We are giving Free with each purchase amounting to $5.00, a Broom, value 50c.

Maxwell Car in good condition and running order, and Baby Carriage and Baby Walker for sale cheap.

CALL AT

MAKER'S

AND SAVE MONEY!

VanLuven

Buy Your Coal NOW

HEAT FOLKS

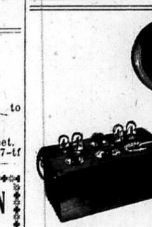
KNOCK, KNOCK, KNOCK
THERES HAPPINESS
AT THE DOOR
OPEN UP THE CELLAR
AND YOU'LL
SHIVER NEVERMORE

COMFORT is calling at somebody's house. A carload of happy heatsters will soon be nestled in a grateful bin. Then the furnace will have no more colic. The weather forecast for this household is "fair and warmer." The Heat Folks furnish the atmosphere for life and gaiety. They mind the fires and spare the coal. They are the spirits that make things bright and cheery.

Call the *HEAT FOLK'S* for good, clean coal

VanLuven

Phone 92 Napanee



RADIO

Authorized Dealers for the Canadian General Electric Radiolas from $35.00 up to $450.00

When interested in Radio call and see us. We can give you time on same, if necessary.

Then, don't forget that we carry a complete line of Electric Fixtures, Shades, and Lamps of all kinds.

Thor Washing Machines.

National Electric Appliances of all kinds.

We also have on hand some Japanese Vases and Shades which can be had for the small sum of 88.50. This line cannot be duplicated, less than $22.50 each.

House wiring a specialty. Look out for 8 Day specials.

Vine's Electric Shop

Market Square. - 'Phone 367
Residence Phone 112-F.

Ideal Patterns

20 Cents Each

Come in and see this new line of Dress Patterns—the only strictly up to the minute line to retail at such a low price. Endorsed by fashion authorities everywhere. Illustrated daily in the Toronto Globe.

Paul's Bookstore

Napanee, Ont.

Create an Account With Your Victory Loan Coupons

VICTORY Loan Coupons will mature on the first day of next month. Clip your coupons and use them to open a Savings Account with us. Then the money your Bonds earned will in turn be earning.

BANKING FIFTY YEARS

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

NAPANEE BRANCH—H. R. McHoull, *Manager*

Branches also at Belleville, Camden East, Deseronto, Newburgh, Tamworth

GRACE UNITED CHURCH

A. J. TERRILL, B.A., B.D., Pastor.

Public Worship at 10.30 a.m. and 7 p.m., will be conducted by the Pastor.

9.30—Class meeting
11.45—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
Monday, 8.00 p.m.—Young People's League.
Wednesday, 7.45—Prayer and praise.

Napanee's New Store.

Lillie's Grey Shoppe is a new store which has opened up in Napanee in the McBain block, just west of the Campbell House. They carry a good line of Millinery and Coats. See their adv. on page four, this issue.

The Market Grocery.

Fresh pure lines of groceries. The finest quality English peels, raisins, currants, navel oranges, Royal Household flour, Ogilvies rolled oats, corn meal and wheat granules. Ogilvies name means quality. The highest standard in teas and coffee always in stock. Try this store with your order.

THOMPSON BROS.

Children's Photographs.

You should have a permanent record of the ever changing expressions of child-life—have their pictures made more often. Preserve the little smiles they have for you now—next year they may have grown out of them, anyway they will be different. Make an appointment to-day, for either in your own home, or at my studio. I make a specialty of child-photography.

BERTRAM F. HAWLEY.

Residence—Studio,
Dundas Street, West. 45-tf

Indoor Baseball.

On Tuesday evening last an excellent game of ladies' indoor baseball was played in the armouries between teams of the St. Pat's and Grace Clubs. At the end of the fifth innings, when time was called, the St. Pats were victorious by a score of 19 to 14.

Following is the line-up :

St. Pats—Miss A. Kavanaugh, p; Miss E. Embury, c; Miss A. Johnston 1b; Miss D. Richardson 2b ; Miss K. Gleeson 3b ; Miss L. Killorin ss ; Miss B. Brady ss ; Miss C. Murphy f; Miss M. Embury f.

Grace—Miss T. O'Neil, p ; Miss M. Stinson c ; Miss E. Mills 1b ; Miss H. Harrigan 2b ; Miss D. Lucas 3b ; Miss M. Loucks ss ; Miss G. Harrigan ss ; Miss J. Thompson f; Miss E. Root f.

St. Pats.....2 0 8 9 0—19
Grace.....3 1 3 2 5—14

Umpire, J. Murray ; base umpire, A. Killorin ; official scorer, L. Douglas.

H. B. Sherwood Died on Saturday.

Hugo B. Sherwood, a resident of Napanee for the last half century, and connected with the business life of the community for all these years, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. J. B. Allison, on Saturday last. He had been in failing health for about a year, and particularly so since the death of his wife, Esther A., who predeceased him by only three months. In October last they would have completed 52 years of married life. Mr. Sherwood was born in Auburn, N.Y., and was a son of Luman Sherwood, a lawyer, who moved to New York City shortly after Hugo B. was born, and practised his profession in that city where the family received their education. At the age of 18 years Hugo B. joined his uncle, the late Hon. B. Rathbun, in Deseronto, then Mill Point, and was with the latter in the lumbering business for some years. In 1873 he married Esther A. Andrews, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Andrews. In 1877 to 1884 he was in successive businesses in Napanee and New York and in the latter year returned to the employ of the Rathbun Company as Superintendent of the Bay of Quinte Railway then being constructed. He occupied that position, including the time that the B. of Q. Ry. was part of the Canadian Northern System, until his retirement from active business life in 1915. He was an Episcopalian and a long time member of St. Mary Magdalene Church. In politics he was a Liberal and an ardent admirer of Sir Wilfred Laurier. He leaves three children, Miss Leah Sherwood, of New York, Mr. Luman Sherwood, of Ottawa and Mrs. J. B. Allison, Napanee. The funeral took place from his late residence on Monday.

Preserving Time.

See the new all glass Victory Jar.

WILSON'S HARDWARE.

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER

(Presbyterian)
DESERONTO, ONT.

Minister :
Rev. H. G. Richardson, B.A.

Hours of Sunday services—11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
Seats free.
All are cordially invited.

BAY CIRCUIT
Rev. R. J. Merriam, Pastor

Bay Bay Church : Quarterly Sunday service, 10.30 a.m.

Bethany Church : Second Quarterly Board will meet Monday evening at 8 o'clock to transact business.

S. MARY MAGDALENE CHURCH
Services of S. Mary Magdalene Church :
Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, M. A., Vicar.

8.00—Holy Communion.
10.30—Morning Prayer.
12.00—Sunday School.
7.00—Evensong.
to Wednesday, 7.30 p.m.—S. S. Teachers' Meeting.
Thursday, 7.30 p.m.—A. Y. P. A.

N. C. I. FIELD DAY

Malcolm Corkill and Ralph Cowle tied for the Senior Championship of the Napanee C. I. Track meet, with 19 points each. Douglas Anderson won the Intermediate with 25 points, and Jack Grange the Junior with 35 points.

In the Girls' Events, Dorothy Richardson took the Senior title with 21 points, Helen Grange the Intermediate with 23 points and Marjorie Daly the Junior with 20 points.

BOYS' EVENTS.

Running High Jump.

Senior—R. Cowle, E. Way, H. Empey. Height 4 ft. 11 in.

Intermediate— H. McCracken, R. Woodruff, C. Walters. Height 4 ft. 7 in.

Junior—J. Grange, C. Harrison, F. Oliver. Height 4 ft. 3 in.

Running Hop, Step and Jump.

Senior—R. Cowle, M. Corkill, E. Way. Distance 34 ft. 2 in.

Intermediate—D. Anderson, C. Walters, C. Reid. Distance 32 ft. 9 in.

Junior—J. Grange, C. Harrison. Distance 29 ft. 2 in.

Running Broad Jump.

Senior—M. Corkill, R. Cowle, A. Parrott. Distance 16 ft. 6 in.

Intermediate—D. Anderson, R. Stevens, W. Carr. Distance 15 ft. 7 in.

Junior—J. Grange, C. Harrison, W. VanDusen. Distance 12 ft. 4 in.

Pole Vault.

Senior—F. Ballard, R. Cowle, R. Black. Height 9 ft. 3 in.

Intermediate—D. Huyck, C. Reid, R. Stevens. Height 8 ft.

Junior—W. VanDusen, R. VanAlstyne, T. Thompson. Height 6 ft. 4 in.

Shot Put.

12 lbs., Senior—M. Corkill, P. Allison, R. Cowle. 31 ft. 6 in.

12 lbs., Intermediate—D. Anderson, L. Merritt, A. Deane. 28 ft. 3 in.

8 lbs., Junior—J. Grange, W. VanDusen, J. Daly. 24 ft. 8 in.

100 Yard Dash.

Senior—F. Ballard, M. Corkill, R. Cowle. Time 11 seconds.

Intermediate—D. Anderson, D. Conway, L. Merritt. Time 12 sec.

Junior—J. Grange, C. Harrison, R. VanAlstyne. Time 12 2-5 seconds.

220 Yard Dash.

Senior—F. Ballard, M. Corkill, C. Graham. Time 27 sec.

Intermediate—D. Anderson, C. Walters, R. McCracken. Time 27 sec.

Junior—J. Grange, C. Harrison, R. Stalker. Time 30 sec.

Half-Mile Run.

Senior—A. Wilson, D. Wright, R. Cowle.

Intermediate—E. Gibbard, G. Herrington, H. McCracken.

Junior—J. Grange, C. Harrison, R. Stalker.

Relay Race.

First, Form V.—J. Cook, White, P. Thornley, D. Wright.

Second, Form IV.—M. Corkill, D. Anderson, A. Wilson, C. Graham.

GIRLS' EVENTS.

Running High Jump.

Senior—D. Richardson, J. Paul. Height 3 ft. 9 in.

Inter.—H. Grange, H. O'Neill, V. Chase. Height 3 ft. 10 in.

Junior—M. Daly, D. Lucas, M. Thompson. Height 3 ft. 10 in.

Standing Broad Jump.

Senior—J. Paul, D. Richardson. Distance 6 ft. 6 in.

Inter.—H. Grange, E. Stevens, H. O'Neill. Distance 6 ft. 9 in.

Junior—M. Daly, G. Parrott, M. Thompson. Distance 6 ft. 6 in.

Running Hop, Step and Jump.

Senior—D. Richardson, J. Paul. Distance 24 ft. 7 in.

Inter.—H. O'Neill, H. Grange, V. Chase. Distance 25 ft. 6 in.

Junior—M. Daly, M. Thompson, H. Drake. Distance 25 ft. 7 in.

Running Broad Jump.

Senior—J. Paul, D. Richardson. Distance 10 ft. 8 in.

Inter.—H. Grange, H. O'Neill, E. Stevens. Distance 10 ft. 6 in.

Junior—M. Daly, M. Thompson, H. Drake. Distance 13 ft. 1 in.

Baseball Throw.

Senior—D. Johnston, R. Dickson, M. Huyck. Distance 147 ft.

Inter.—H. O'Neill, E. Stevens, E. Loyst. Distance 103 ft. 7 in.

Junior—H. Drake, M. Douglas, G. Parrott. Distance 101 ft.

75-Yard Dash.

Senior—D. Richardson, J. Paul, R. Irwin. Time 10 sec.

Inter.—H. Grange, M. Sherman, H. O'Neill. Time 10 sec.

50-Yard Dash.

Junior—I. Fox, H. Drake, G. Parrott. Time 7 1-5 sec.

Girls' Relay Race.

First—Form III : H. Grange, D. Richardson, A. Lewis, M. Harrington.

Second—Commercial Form : D. Lucas, H. O'Neill, H. Milling, E. Stevens.

A "Want Adv." in the columns of The Express brings results.

TRINITY UNITED CHURCH

Rev. W. R. Tanton, Pastor.

10.00 a.m.—Class meeting.
10.30—Morning Service.
11.45 Church School and Bible Classes.
7.00—Evening worship.
Monday, 7.30—Church School Young People's Section.
Wednesday, 7.45 — Mid-week session of the Church School. (Adult Section)

Odessa Won Over Bath Team by 1 to 0.

A very interesting game of football took place at Bath on Wednesday afternoon at 3 p.m., between Odessa and Bath. The game was good all through, but ended with the close score of 1 to 0 in favor of the visitors. Odessa had a strong team, but the Bath boys held them down to a small score. "Bill" Miller played a good game of football by his wonderful kicking, while "Gaitie Boy" was right there with the "goods." "Pete" Leighton, "Slim" Chapman and "Foxie" Rowse also played a good brand of ball, while "Bill" Craven stood back between the posts, making a pretty stop now and again. "Al" Miller was another feature of the game with his fine checking and passing the ball. "Topsy" Gilbert, "Dick" Daverne and "Jew" Calver played with all that was in them. "Ted" Barrage also did some fancy footwork. They certainly missed "Dep" Laidley, for he sure is a "live wire." After all, we must not forget the B. C. S. girls, for they sure did encourage the B. C. Boys, after the game had been was served in the school. The boys then returned to Odessa, taking home the "bacon." "Bill" Miller says that the season isn't over yet, so that means a sure victory over Odessa next time.

TAMWORTH.

Mrs. (Rev.) Ballantyne, Montreal, visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Brown.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Wilson, Toronto, are visiting friends around the town and country.

R. Joyce, a Kingston cattle drover, shipped a car load of cattle from Tamworth last week.

The Ladies' Guild, of Christ Church held their missionary convention at Tamworth on Wednesday. There was a very good attendance and dinner was served in the town hall.

Elias McKim has sold his house and lot to Mrs. Milligan.

John Connors has moved to Kingston.

W. Wood and family left Wednesday for Kingston, having sold their house to Mrs. Wm. Gould.

The W. M. S. of the United Church of Canada held its convention for the district at the Community Hall on Wednesday. There was a very large attendance from the surrounding country, the weather being very favorable.

Mr. and Mrs. Willet Pringle received the sad news of the passing of one of their grandchildren, Gladys McTaggart, of Port Colborne, aged eight years, after a brief illness with scarlet fever and pneumonia. They also received word from their eldest son, J. C. Pringle, of the same place, who has been ailing for several months, owing to an injured eyeball, which could not be reached by operation. He at first received treatment by an electric rubbing operation, which proved to be of no avail, after which he received X-ray treatments by a doctor in Welland for nearly two months, who advised him to try a specialist in Buffalo, N.Y., which he did, and after six treatments the growth was greatly diminished and hopes are now held for a final cure.

William McMullen and brother, Thomas, have been confined to the house with illness for nearly a week.

SIMPLE MIXTURE MAKES STOMACH FEEL FINE

Simple buckthorn bark, magnesia sulph. c. p., glycerine, etc., as mixed in Adlerika, often helps stomach trouble in TEN minutes by removing GAS. Brings out a surprising amount of old waste matter you never thought was in your system. Stops that full, bloated feeling and makes you happy and cheerful. Excellent for chronic constipation. Adlerika works QUICK and delightfully easy. Wallace's Drug Store.

Veneration

THE family monument should be an object of veneration and pride, because beyond being a work of architectural merit it is linked with the very personalities of those who made our names honoured.

A memorial deserves all the care which people of taste and designers of training can bestow on it.

BOOKLETS ON REQUEST

The McCallum Granite Co., Limited

395-397 Princess Street, Kingston, Ont.

Telephone 1931.

Shur-on Glasses

Learn the Facts about your Eyes

Consult

DR. L. LEWIS

Eyesight Specialist.

Dundas Street, Napanee

Keep An Eye On Your Eyes

ASSURANCE
THOSE who employ us have the assurance that they will receive the highest degree of service and satisfaction. We are equipped to handle a commission in a thorough manner. Our services are dependable and polite.
MASTERS-TIERNEY
MOTOR TRUCKING
FULL MOTOR EQUIPMENT

The Kennel Department of the November issue of ROD AND GUN the Canadian hunting magazine, contains a notable feature in an article on the Canadian field trials of bird dogs from the pen of A. F. Hoehwalt, who may be said to be the greatest field trial authority on the American continent. The winter feature Along the Trap Line, edited by M. U. Bates, commences its season in this month's issue and contains a full synopsis of the trapping laws for the season 1925-26 all through the Dominion.

The first of a series of splendid cartoons on the humorous side of out-door life, by the famous James Frise of Birdseye Centre fame is also a good new feature.

The November issue might be called a hunters' number from the amount of hunting interest it contains. An Old Timer's Story of Hunting in the Rockies is a real old timer's yarn, written in a care free style that marks the man of the open and interests his fellows. In Breezes from the West, A. Bryan Williams, the well-known B. C. sportsman, strikes the same note that is felt in all the stories and regular features of the magazine.

Skovguard, the celebrated Danish violinist, used a Gerhard Heintzman Piano at Trinity Church last week. See this beautiful piano at H. L. VanLuven's.

WONDERLAND

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY

Bessie Love scores the hit of her career with her performance of Zetta, the South Sea girl of "SOUL FIRE," Richard Barthelmess' new First National offering.

Also a good Comedy.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY

Lovers of heroic deeds on the screen can spend a thrilling evening in witnessing the William Fox picture version of James Oliver Curwood's powerful Alaskan story, "THE HUNTED WOMAN."

And a good Fox comedy.

MONDAY and TUESDAY

Big double show, two big features and a comedy.

In "COWBOY GRIT," Pete Morrison's thrilling Western, there is a scene that will long be remembered by picturegoers as one of the most exciting and hair-raising ever filmed.

Also another good feature, Bebe Daniels' newest Paramount starring picture, "THE CROWDED HOUR," adapted for the screen by John Russell from the Broadway stage success of the same name.

Admission, Children 15c., tax included ; Adults 25c., tax included.

GEO. TUSTIN, Prop.

Napanee's Leading Theatre

The Home of Good Photo Plays.

"But the ship was now in the midst of the sea, tossed with waves ; for the sea was contrary. And in the fourth watch of the night, Jesus went unto them, walking on the sea. And when the disciples saw him walking on the sea, they were troubled saying, "It is a spirit," and they cried out for fear. But straightway Jesus spake unto them, saying, "Be of good cheer ; it is I ; be not afraid. And Peter answered Him and said, "Lord if it be Thou, bid me come unto Thee on the water" and He said, "Come" and when Peter were come down out of the ship he walked on the water to go to Jesus. But when he saw the wind boisterous he was afraid, and beginning to sink, cried saying, 'Lord, save me, and immediately Jesus stretched forth His hand and caught him and said unto him, "O thou of little faith, wherefore didst thou doubt" and the wind ceased." Matt. 14: 24-32.

A BIBLE LOVER.

Commencing October 20
5--Big Days--5
ANNIVERSARY SALE
—AT—
DAVIS'
Western Meat Market

PRIME ROASTS OF BEEF 12½c. lb. At DAVIS'

9 lbs. SAUSAGE, $1.00 At DAVIS'

CORNED BEEF At DAVIS'

'PHONE 36 FOR SERVICE And Davis' Quality Meats

Come In and get the Bargains At DAVIS'

PICKLED PORK At DAVIS'

Try a Pound of PORK SAUSAGE LOAF—20c. At DAVIS'

SMOKED ROLLS 28c. lb. At DAVIS'

The Best Government Inspected Meats at DAVIS'

'Phone 36 FOR SUNDAY MORNING BREAKFAST SAUSAGE

SMOKED PICNIC HAMS 23c. At DAVIS'

MACHINE SLICED BACON Wiltshire, Windsor, or Mild Breakfast

WELL COOKED MEATS At DAVIS'

The only task that counts at Davis'

Satisfying Customers

Napanee's New Store

We are "Getting Acquainted" with you, Madam. We feel more sure of being able to suit your taste in

Millinery and Coats

now, after the large number of ladies who visited our store, opening day, (Saturday last).

To-day we are running another "Get Acquainted" Millinery Sale, in New York and Parisian Models to suit your individual taste

From $2.98 up.

Remember our Address :

Lilles Grey Shoppe

Opposite Anderson's Garage. Dundas St., Napanee.

And a few doors from the Campbell House

This advertisement will serve as a coupon—value $1.00—on any purchase in our store of $5.50 and upwards for the Dollar Days.

I find it best for cleanliness

Don't call the plumber when the sink drain gets clogged. A few GILLETT'S Lye will probably clear it in a few minutes. Same of other uses around the sanitary home.

GILLETT'S PURE FLAKE LYE

Butterfly Emigrants.

Year after year millions of butterflies leave their breeding grounds in the south and fly northwards. Those that travel the greatest distance cover about 4,000 miles.

They are found on the southern shores of the Mediterranean about April and reach England towards the end of May. Many still continue to fly northwards, arriving in Scotland about mid-June, and eventually reaching Iceland in July. According to Mr. C. B. Williams, Chief Entomologist to the Egyptian Ministry of Agriculture, they originate from south of the great desert belt that crosses Africa and Western Asia.

These butterflies have never been seen making the return journey, and it is a mystery how every year swarms leave Africa and find their way to the same countries in the north. It has been suggested that some go back, but since they have never been seen they must either travel by night or return in ones and twos. Mr. Williams' theory is that the migration of the butterflies resembles a kind of relay race, and that those that ultimately reach Iceland are many generations younger than those that first set out from Africa.

Brick

Special Prices to clear out the yard.

W. H. J. HAINES

TAMWORTH, - ONTARIO

24-tf

Wesleyan College the Oldest.

Wesleyan college at Macon, Ga., was founded in 1836, and is therefore older than Elmyra college, chartered in 1852. It is the oldest woman's college in the United States.

Reflections of a Flatterer.

Odd that we should call it a dumbwaiter when it tells us what everyone else in the house is [illegible]—Boston Transcript.

ONTARIO BUSINESS COLLEGE

LIMITED

BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO

(58TH YEAR)

Qualifies students to succeed as Bookkeepers, Accountants, Stenographers, Typists and Private Secretaries; also for Civil Service examinations. O. B. C. holds the highest reputation for thoroughness, efficiency and reliability. Write for free illustrated catalogue.

I. L. MOORE, Principal.

1680-23

SEXSMITH'S

COMMITTEE ROOMS

Are Over Royal Bank

ALL ELECTORS

Both Men and Women

Will be welcomed at any time

New Balancing Machine

Now gives us a

Very Quiet Running Engine

Always had PLENTY POWER

And ROOM FOR FIVE

Handsome closed Cars, very comfortable.

DURANT Cars, both closed and open, have room and power to spare. Glass winter inclosures, on either Star or Durant, are handsome—give closed car comfort at much less weight and cost.

Jas. Ed. Clark, Star and Durant Dealer

At CARD'S GARAGE, Napanee, Ont.

Feed Grinding

On Saturday, Oct. 11th

we opened the well-known

WATER POWER MILLS AT MILLHAVEN

for Custom Grinding.

M. R. MIDMER.

CROWDED JUNGLE'S LIFE.

Amazing Quantity and Variety of Life.

Just how crowded with animal life is the jungle of tropical lands is scarcely appreciated by those who have not seen it. William Beebe, an English naturalist, has been at pains to make a minute survey of a quarter of a square mile of land at Kartabo, in British Guiana, with the result of uncovering an amazing quantity and variety of life. He found 73 different kinds of mammals, 464 of birds, 93 of reptiles, 37 of amphibians, and 150 of fishes. And, besides these, there were hundreds of spiders and scorpions, various snails and slugs, a perplexing mob of "worms" of high and low degree, and so on down to simple creatures like fresh-water sponges in the rivers.

"Mere numbers leave one cold," writes Prof. J. Arthur Thomson, in John o' London's Weekly; "but it is striking that there should be more different kinds of birds in that quarter of a square mile at Kartabo than we have in the British Isles, and over four hundred of them resident, whereas the great majority of ours are migratory. Eighty-one different kinds of mammals have been recorded from New York State, but Mr. Beebe reports 73 from his little corner, 180,000 times smaller! Of small fry, Mr. Beebe once dug up 3,000 individuals from a square yard of jungle soil."

As to the kinds of animal life found, here are some details: There are opossums, such as the tiny Marmosa, the mother sometimes with 10 young ones on her back; there are many bats, including the vampire, by which most of the jungle naturalists were bitten sooner or later; the kinkajou raccoon, whose glowing eyes the flashlight reveals; the margay cat, that feeds on an unpalatable diet of spiny rats, eating spines and all; the five-foot capybara, a giant cousin of the wild guinea-pig of the interior; the red-rumped common agouti, that seeks diligently for fallen fruit; the fearless tree-porcupine, that trusts to its spines and its overpowering odor; the noisy, olive-brown squirrel, the only jungle-mammal that dares to remain to scold the human intruder; the tree-sloths, moving back downward along the under side of the branches, with green algae on their dorsal hairs; three anteaters, including the terrestrial ant-bear, nine feet in length over all, and the half arboreal tamandua, in whose stomach 200,000 white ants were counted; the nocturnal armadillos, shy scavengers of the jungle; besides peccaries and deer, the tapir and the jaguar, the manatee and the fresh-water dolphin, marmosets, and half a dozen monkeys.

Genuine Aspirin

Proved Safe

Take without Fear as Told in "Bayer" Package

BAYER

Does not affect the Heart

Unless you see the "Bayer Cross" on package or on tablets you are not getting the genuine Bayer Tablets of Aspirin proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians over twenty-five years for

Colds — Headache
Neuritis — Lumbago
Toothache — Rheumatism
Neuralgia — Pain, Pain

Each unbroken "Bayer" package contains proven directions. Handy boxes of twelve tablets cost few cents. Druggists also sell bottles of 24 and 100.

GREY SQUIRREL'S INFAMY.

Is One of Most Destructive of Wild Animals.

There was a tremendous commotion taking place in the top of a tree when I passed through a little wood the other day, writes a correspondent of London Chi-Bits. I could not see what was happening, but I could guess pretty well from the sounds that I heard.

A pair of jays were lifting up angry voices—and when a jay is in a bad temper he makes noise enough to let everybody know about it. Wings were fluttering among the thick leaves, and I could hear another sound that was not made by any bird. This was the fierce chatter by which a squirrel shows that he is thoroughly annoyed about something.

Going quite quietly to a place under the tree, I had a good view of the squabble. The squirrel was not an English red one, but one of those handsome grey marauders which hailed originally from Canada.

A few of these were let out from the Zoo many years ago into Regent's Park, where hundreds of their descendants are still to be seen. If they had stayed in London no great harm would have been done, but as it is they have spread in the most amazing way all over the country.

They are pirates of the worst kind, liking a diet of young animals and birds, or eggs, quite as much as nuts and fruit. Farmers and gamekeepers have sad tales to tell of the destruction that they work.

This particular grey squirrel had evidently had designs upon the eggs in the jays' nest. Finding that both parent birds were away for a moment, he had scuttled up the tree and was just about to help himself when they returned. At the moment they were endeavoring to prove to him that this tree was not healthy for grey squirrels. They made dabs and darts at him, which he always managed to avoid by being so far as I could see in about six places at once. Meantime he gave them a good view of his chisel teeth, and dared them with his chattering to come to grips.

All at once the cock bird drew off from the fray. He had not been hurt, and I wondered why it was that he had left the hen to guard the nest by herself. A moment or two later I knew. From the top of another tree I heard the sound of the cock bird's voice accompanied by the chattering of a squirrel. The latter squirrel sat up and listened for a second. Then he went down the trunk of that tree like a flash of lightning, passing within an inch or two of me. He flew over the ground to the second tree, and was up it in a flash. Mrs. Jay followed him.

I moved across to see what was happening there, for by this time the clamor was tremendous.

High up in a fork of this tree there was another nest, not a bird's this time, but a squirrel's. The male jay had carried the war into the enemy's country by an attack upon his young family. Mrs. Squirrel was popping excitedly in and out of the nest, turning every now and then to face her enemies and chatter at them whilst they were pushing home their attack as if they really meant it. When the male squirrel turned up the hen bird flew back to her nest, leaving her mate to occupy the attention of the marauder and his wife. The squirrels were entirely baffled by these tactics. I think that they will leave the Jays' home alone in the future.

The grey squirrel that eats food from your hand in some public park is one of the fiercest and most destructive of the wild animals of the Old Country.

Moths in Closets.

Get a wide-mouthed bottle, three ounce will do, and fill it with oil of cuirbane. Leave the cork out of the bottle and place it in the trunk or closet in such position that it will not tip over. The fumes are very poisonous to insects. For a very large closet use a larger bottle and larger amount of oil. Renew the oil when needed. Sprinkle heavy blankets, quilts, etc., with the oil of mirbane before packing away.

Cement ! !

We are pleased to inform our friends and customers that we have just received a carload of cement and intend to carry it in future as a special line of our business. Your patronage will be appreciated.

WILSON'S HARDWARE.

SOME QUEER WEDDINGS.

Eccentric and Very Romantic Marriage Ceremonies.

Generally speaking, the idea of a wedding is the conventional one, but there are cases on record where the tastes of some people have not agreed with this. Indeed, there have been some very eccentric and very romantic marriage ceremonies solemnised. Men and women, the very opposite in character and disposition, have been united, sometimes the union proving a happy one, sometimes the reverse.

But having recently heard a good deal about elderly men marrying young girls, let us start our list of extraordinary wedding with one that occurred in an English town some years ago, when all the old folk seemed to run amok. In this instance an old man of seventy-eight years of age (he had been a soldier) led to the altar an aged damsel who had herself seen seventy-two summers. There were three bridesmaids, respectively aged sixty, sixty-eight, and seventy years. All of them were spinsters. The best man was seventy-five, so their combined ages brought the total up to nearly four centuries and a quarter.

In travelling shows the freaks who help to draw the money from the public often intermarry, and it is not an unusual thing to find the fat man marrying the skeleton woman, and the tattooed man the bearded lady, but sometimes two like freaks marry.

There was a Col. Glover once who married an American giantess. He, too, stood 6 feet 7 inches. The pair, when they appeared in public, used to receive as much as $750 a week.

But possibly the most unconventional and peculiar marriage ceremony on record was that performed years ago by the Consular Agent at Cincinnati. The bridegroom was a well-to-do resident of that town, and the bride lived in Italy. When the wedding was performed the contracting parties were thousands of miles apart.

The Consul filled in a blank certificate, which was forwarded by him to the authorities in Italy, who, in the presence of the parish priest, exhibited it before the bride, who in turn affixed her signature, accepting it as her action. The marriage became perfectly binding, although, of course, the newly-married couple could not possibly live together for quite a little time owing to the distance they were apart.

Now for a word regarding that all-important little article—the wedding ring.

As is common knowledge, it sometimes happens that this little article is forgotten, and there have been cases where the door-key of the church has had to do duty; but it is not often that that portion of the marriage service, "With this ring I thee wed," etc., is omitted. Yet there is an instance of this on record. It occurred at Liverpool, England.

After the party had left the church it was discovered that the clergyman had forgotten these words, and, of course, in their absence, the bridegroom would be relieved of his most serious obligations, to say nothing of the fair woman being minus the ring itself. In this case, therefore, instead of sitting down to the breakfast, back the couple hurried to the church, and were thus practically married twice on the same day.

A very uncommon kind of marriage was once celebrated in Cumberland. Both parties were deaf and dumb. They held Prayer Books while a friend pointed out the different passages in the service as the clergyman spoke them, and they made the customary responses in the deaf and dumb alphabet.

Finally, let us just give a few details of what occurs at a marriage ceremony in the Philippine Islands. When two Negritos marry, the whole tribe is assembled, and the affianced pair climb two trees growing close to each other. The branches of the trees are then bent by those elders till the heads of the couples meet, and when the bride's and bridegroom's heads have thus met, the marriage is declared legal.

Must Drink Water Every Hour.

It is said a tribe of fishermen known as the El Molo, inhabiting the desert wastes in Kenya Colony, Africa, cannot live without water more than three hours. As a rule they drink every hour during the day, even an hour and a half without water causing cracking and bleeding of the lips. They spend their days swimming in the waters of Lake Rudolf and fishing from frail rafts constructed with palm branches. Fish is almost their only diet and they have no opportunity of varying their menu, unless they are fortunate enough to spear a hippopotamus. The water of Lake uRdolf is undrinkable to any one but the El Molo, for it contains a large quantity of soda and has an objectionable taste. The proportion of soda in that lake increases yearly, and it is believed to be this fact that has caused the "fishermen" to become a deformed race.

It is a mistake to think that the pulse may be felt only at the wrist. It may be felt in any superficial artery—for instance, at the temple, in the neck, or behind the ankle, on the inner side.

The Mother Language.

Small Boy: "Dad, why do they call English the mother language?"

His Parent: "Because father rarely gets a chance to use it, my son."

SEXSMITH'S

Political

MASS MEETINGS

Napanee Town Hall,

Saturday, Oct. 24th

at 8 o'clock

Several Prominent Speakers

and

E. J. Sexsmith, Progressive Candidate

will address the meeting

Selby

Town Hall, Friday, Oct. 23rd, 7 p.m.

Roblin

Orange Hall, Friday, Oct. 23rd, 8 p.m.

South Fredericksburgh

Town Hall, Tuesday, Oct. 27th, 8 p.m.

SPEAKERS:

E. J. Sexsmith. Mrs. Powers, of Picton

Mrs. B. Denison

TO THE ELECTORS:

E. J. SEXSMITH

Progressive Candidate for Prince Edward-Lennox, has represented you in the Dominion Parliament for four years.

He is the unanimous choice of the Progressives of Prince Edward-Lennox in the present election.

Mr. Sexsmith has worthily represented this county for four years and should receive the confidence of the electors in the present campaign.

Mr. Sexsmith stands for economy in every department of government, and supported all measures of this nature brought down by the King Government.

A policy that will build up rural and urban Canada side by side is the present need. The country must be kept balanced right in population and economic conditions.

This is Mr. Sexsmith's policy.

Legislation for the masses, not for the classes, is one of the principal planks of the Progressive platform, and with which Mr. Sexsmith is heartily in accord.

A High Tariff will greatly INCREASE THE COST OF LIVING in Canada.

Vote for Sexsmith

And a Living Tariff

The Indian Drum

By William MacHarg and Edwin Balmer

Illustrations by IRWIN MYERS

Copyright by Edwin Balmer

Alan decided that there could be no better place to interview old Burr than here; he waited therefore, and in the early evening the old man came in. He was a slender but muscularly built man seeming about sixty-five, but he might be considerably younger or older than that. His hair was completely white; his nose was thin and sensitive; his face was smoothly placid, emotionless, contented; his eyes were queerly clouded, deepset and intent.

Those whose names Alan had found on Corvet's list had been of all ages, young and old; but Burr might well have been a contemporary of Corvet

"You're From No. 25?" He Asked, to Draw Him Into Conversation.

on the lakes. Alan moved over and took a seat beside the old man.

"You're from Number 25?" he asked, to draw him into conversation.

"Yes."

"I've been working on the carrier Pontiac as lookout. She's on her way to tie up at Cleveland, so I left her and came on here. You don't know whether there's a chance for me to get a place through the winter on Number 25?"

Old Burr reflected. "One of our boys has been talking of leaving. I don't know when he expects to go. You might ask."

"Thank you; I will. My name's Conrad—Alan Conrad."

He saw no recognition of the name in Burr's reception of it; but he had not expected that. None of those on Benjamin Corvet's list had had any knowledge of Alan Conrad or had heard the name before.

Alan was silent, watching the old man; Burr, silent too, seemed listening to the conversation which came to them from the tables near by, where men were talking of cargoes, and of ships and of men who worked and sailed upon them.

"How long have you been on the lakes?" Alan inquired.

"All my life."

"Do you remember the Miwaka?"

Old Burr turned abruptly and studied Alan with a slow scrutiny which seemed to look him through and through; yet while his eyes remained fixed on Alan suddenly they grew blank. He was not thinking now of Alan, but had turned his thoughts within himself.

"I remember her—yes. She was lost in '95," he said. "In '95," he repeated.

"Did you know Benjamin Corvet?" Alan asked.

Old Burr stared at him uncertainly. "I know who he is, of course."

"You never met him?"

"No."

"Did you receive a communication from him some time this year—a request to send some things to Miss Constance Sherrill at Harbor Point?"

"I never heard of Miss Constance Sherrill. To send what things?"

"Several things—among them a watch which had belonged to Captain Stafford of the Miwaka."

Old Burr got up suddenly and stood gazing down at Alan. "A watch of Captain Stafford's?—no," he said agitatedly. "No!"

He moved away and left the place; and Alan sprang up and followed him.

He was, it seemed probable to Alan now, the James Burr of Corvet's list; at least Alan could not see how he could be that one. Among the names of the crew of the Miwaka Alan had found that of a Frank Burr, and his inquiries had informed him that this man was a nephew of the James Burr who had lived near Port Corbay and had "disappeared" with all his family. Old Burr had not lived at Port Corbay—at least, he claimed not to have lived there; he gave another address and assigned to himself quite different connections. For every member of the crew of the Miwaka there had been a corresponding, but different name upon Corvet's list—the name of a close relative. If old Burr was not related to the Burr on Corvet's list, what connection could he have with the Miwaka, and why should Alan's questions have agitated him so? Alan would not lose sight of old Burr until he had learned the reason for that.

He followed, as the old man crossed the bridge and turned to his left among the buildings on the river front. Burr's figure, vague in the dusk, crossed the railroad yards and made its way to where a huge black bulk, which Alan recognized as the ferry, loomed at the waterside. He disappeared aboard it. Alan, following him, gazed about.

A long, broad, black boat the ferry was, almost four hundred feet to the tall, bluff bow.

Alan thrilled a little at his inspection of the vessel. He had not seen close at hand before one of these great craft which, throughout the winter, brave ice and storm after all—or nearly all—other lake boats are tied up. He had not meant to apply there when he questioned old Burr about a berth on the ferry; he had used that merely as a means of getting into conversation with the old man. But now he meant to apply; for it would enable him to find out more about old Burr.

No berth on the ferry was vacant yet but one soon would be, and Alan was accepted in lieu of the man who was about to leave; his wages would not begin until the other man left, but in the meantime he could remain aboard.

All that was known definitely about old Burr on the ferry, it appeared, was that he had joined the vessel in the early spring. Before that—they did not know; he might be an old lakeman who, after spending years ashore, had returned to the lakes for a livelihood.

The next morning, Alan approached old Burr in the crew's quarters and tried to draw him into conversation again about himself; but Burr only stared at him with his intent and oddly introspective eyes and would not talk upon this subject. A week passed; Alan, established as a lookout now on Number 25 and carrying on his duties, saw Burr daily and at intervals; but his watch coincided with Burr's watch at the wheel—they went on duty and were relieved together. Yet better acquaintance did not make the old man more communicative. More than times Alan attempted to get him to tell more about himself, but he evaded Alan's questions and, if Alan persisted, he avoided him.

On deck, one night, listening while old Burr talked, excitement suddenly seized Alan. Burr claimed to be an Englishman born in Liverpool. He had been, he said, a seaman in the British navy; he had been present at the shelling of Alexandria; later, because of some difficulty, which he glossed over, he had deserted and had come to "the States;" he had been first a deckhand, then the mate of a tramp schooner on the lakes. Alan, gazing at the old man, felt exultation leaping and throbbing within him. This life which old Burr was rehearsing was also his own, was the actual life of Munro Burkhalter, one of the men on Corvet's list regarding whom Alan had been able to obtain full information!

Alan sped below, when he was relieved from watch, and got out the clippings left by Corvet and the notes of what he himself had learned in his visits to the homes of these people. His excitement grew greater as he pored over them; he found that he could account, with their aid, for all that old Burr had told him. Old Burr's stories were not, of course, true; yet neither were they fabrications. Rather—their incidents, at least—were actualities. They were woven from the lives of those upon Corvet's list! Alan felt his skin prickling and the blood beating fast in his temples. How could Burr have known these incidents? Who could he be to know them all? To what man, but one, could all of them be known? Was old Burr . . . Benjamin Corvet?

Alan telegraphed that day to Sherrill; but when the message had gone doubt seized him. Benjamin Corvet, when he went away, had tried to leave his place and power among lakemen to Alan; Alan, refusing to accept what Corvet had left until Corvet's reason should be known, had felt obliged also to refuse friendship with the Sherrills. When revelation came, would it make possible Alan's acceptance of the place Corvet had prepared for him, or would it leave him where he was? Would it bring him nearer to Constance Sherrill, or could it set him forever away from her?

CHAPTER XV.

A Ghost Ship.

Officially, and to chief extent in actuality, navigation now had "closed" for the winter. Further up the harbor, beyond Number 25, glowed the white lanterns marking two vessels moored and "laid up" till spring; another was still in the active process of "laying up." Marine insurance, as regards all ordinary craft, had ceased; and the government at sunrise, five days before, had taken the warning lights from the Straits of Mackinaw, from Ile-aux-Galets, from north Manitou, and the Fox islands; and the light at Beaver Island had but five nights more to burn.

Having no particular duty when the boat was in dock, old Burr had gone toward the steamer "laying up," and now was standing watching with absorption the work going on. There was a tug a little farther along, with steam up and black smoke pouring from its short funnel. Old Burr observed this boat too and moved up a little nearer. Alan, following him, the wheelsman, came opposite the stern of the freighter.

"They're crossing," the wheelsman said aloud, but more to himself than to Alan. "They're laying her up now." So he jerked his head toward the Stoughton. "Then they're crossing to Manitowoc on the tug."

"What's the matter with that?" Alan cried.

Burr drew up his shoulders and ducked his head down as a gust blew. It was cold, very cold indeed in that wind, but the old man had on a sack-like suit and coat, and the fake Alan had seen him on deck coatless in weather almost as cold as this.

"It's a winter storm," Alan cried. "It's like it that way; but today's the 15th, not the 5th of December!"

"That's right" Burr agreed. "That's right."

The reply was absent, as though Alan had stumbled upon what he was thinking and Burr had no thought yet to wonder at it.

"And it's the Stoughton they're laying up, not the—" he stopped and stared at Burr to let him supply the word and, when the old man did not, he repeated again—"not the—"

"No." Burr agreed again, as though the name had been given: "No."

"It was the Martha Corvet you laid up, wasn't it?" Alan cried quickly. "Tell me—that time on the 5th—it was the Martha Corvet?"

Burr jerked away; Alan caught him again and, with physical strength, de-

"Answer Me; It Was the Martha Corvet?"

tained him. "Wasn't it that?" he demanded. "Answer me; it was the Martha Corvet?"

The wheelsman struggled; he seemed suddenly terrified with the terror which, instead of weakening, supplied infuriated strength. He threw Alan off for an instant and started to flee back toward the ferry; and Alan let him go, only following a few steps to make sure that the wheelsman returned to Number 25.

Because of the severe cold, the watches on the ferry had been shortened. Alan would be relieved from time to time to warm himself, and then he would return to duty again. Old Burr at the wheel would be relieved and would go on duty at the same hours as Alan himself. Benjamin Corvet! The fancy reiterated itself to him. Could he be mistaken? Was this man, whose eyes turned alternately from the compass to the bow of the ferry as it shifted and rose and fell, the same who had sat in that lonely chair turned toward the fireplace in the house on Arbor street? Were those hands, which held the steamer to her course, the hands which had written to Alan in secret from the little room off his bedroom and which pasted so carefully the newspaper clippings concealed in the library?

Alan faced the wind with mackinaw buttoned about his throat; to make certain his hearing, his ears were unprotected. They numbed frequently, and he drew a hand out of the glove to rub them. The windows to protect the wheelsman had been dropped, as the snow had gathered on the glass; and at intervals, as he glanced back, he could see old Burr's face as he switched on a dim light to look at the compass. The strange placidity which usually characterized the old man's face had not returned to it since Alan had spoken with him on the dock; its look was intent and queerly drawn. Who could Burr be to know them all? To what man, but one, could all of them be known? Was old Burr . . . Benjamin Corvet?

Alan telegraphed that day to Sherrill; but when the message had gone doubt seized him. Benjamin Corvet, when he went away, had tried to leave his place and power among lakemen to Alan; Alan, refusing to accept what Corvet had left until Corvet's reason should be known, had felt obliged also to refuse friendship with the Sherrills. When revelation came, would it make possible Alan's acceptance of the place Corvet had prepared for him, or would it leave him where he was? Would it bring him nearer to Constance Sherrill, or could it set him forever away from her?

CHAPTER XV.

A Ghost Ship.

Officially, and to chief extent in actuality, navigation now had "closed" for the winter. Further up the harbor, beyond Number 25, glowed the white lanterns marking two vessels moored and "laid up" till spring; another was still in the active process of "laying up." Marine insurance, as regards all ordinary craft, had ceased; and the government at sunrise, five days before, had taken the warning lights from the Straits of Mackinaw, from Ile-aux-Galets, from north Manitou, and the Fox islands; and the light at Beaver Island had but five nights more to burn.

Having no particular duty when the boat was in dock, old Burr had gone toward the steamer "laying up," and now was standing watching with absorption the work going on. There was a tug a little farther along, with steam up and black smoke pouring

WRIGLEY'S
AFTER EVERY MEAL

THE FLAVOR LASTS

Probably one reason for the popularity of WRIGLEY'S is that it lasts so long and returns such great dividends for so small an outlay. It keeps teeth clean, breath sweet, appetite keen, digestion good.

Fresh and full-flavored always in its wax-wrapped package.

P.K.S.

MRS. B. H. HART SICK FOR YEARS

Wants Women to Know How She Was Made Well by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Cornwall, Ontario.—"I am now giving your medicine a fair trial and it surely is doing me good and I am going to keep on taking it. I used to feel so tired in the morning that I didn't want to get up, but that feeling is leaving me now. I also sleep better and feel more like working. For seven or eight years I have had headaches, tired feelings, pains in my back and across my body. I read letters in the newspapers saying what good Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound had done others. My husband says I quit too soon, but I am not going to stop taking the Vegetable Compound and Lydia E. Pinkham's Blood Medicine until I am better and haven't an ache or a pain. Isn't that the right way? I have great faith in your medicines. They must be good when those who take them speak so highly of them. I am recommending them to my friends and I will gladly answer letters from women asking about them."—Mrs. BURT H. HART, Box 1081, Cornwall, Ontario.

Mrs. Hart wants to help other women and is willing to answer letters from sick women asking about the Vegetable Compound.

with the thrust through the seas, also began to roll. This meant, of course, that the steamer had changed its course and was making almost due north. It seemed to Alan to force its engines faster; the deck vibrated more. Alan had not heard the orders for this change and could only speculate as to what it might mean.

His relief came after a few minutes more.

"Where are we heading?" Alan asked.

"Radio," the relief announced. "The H. C. Richardson calling; she's up by the Manitous."

"What sort of trouble?"

"She's not in trouble; it's another ship."

"What ship?"

"No word as to that."

Alan, not delaying to question further, went back to the cabins.

These stretched aft behind the bridge, along the upper deck, some score on each side of the ship; they had accommodations for almost a hundred passengers; but on this crossing only a few were occupied. Alan had noticed some half-dozen men—business men, no doubt, forced to make the crossing, and one of them, a Catholic priest, morning probably to some mission in the north; he had seen no women among them. A little group of passengers were gathered now in the door of one of the cabins outside the cabin, which was one of the row on the starboard side. Stewards stood with them and the cabin maid; within, and bending over the table with the radio instrument, was the operator with the second officer beside him. The violet spark was rasping, and the operator, his receivers strapped over his ears, strained to listen. He got no word evidently, and he struck his key again; now, as he listened, he wrote slowly on a pad.

"What is it?" Alan asked the officer. "The Richardson heard four blasts of a steam whistle about an hour ago when she was opposite the Manitous. She answered with the whistle and turned toward the blasts. She couldn't find any ship." The officer's reply was interrupted by some of the others. "Then . . . that was a few minutes ago . . . they heard the four long again. . . . They'd tried to pick up the other ship with radio before. . . . Yes; we got that here. . . . Tried again and got no answer. . . . But they heard the blasts for half an hour. . . . They said they seemed to be almost beside the ship once. . . . But they didn't see anything. Then the blasts stopped . . . suddenly, cut off short in the middle as though something happened. . . . She was blowing distress all right. . . . The Richardson's searching again now. . . . Yes, she's searching for boats."

"Anyone else answered?" Alan asked.

"Shore stations on both sides."

"Do they know what ship it is?"

"No."

"What ship might be there now?"

The officer could not answer that. He had known where the Richardson must be; he knew of no other likely to be there at this season. The spray from the waves had frozen upon it, ice gleamed and glinted from the rail and from the deck. Alan's shoulders drew up in a spasm. The Richardson, they said, was looking for boats; how long coffee men live in little boats exposed to that gale and cold?

He turned back to the others about the radio cabin; the glow from within showed him faces as gray as his; it lighted a face on the opposite side of the cabin door, face haggard now with dreadful fright. Old Burr jerked about as Alan spoke to him and moved away alone; Alan followed him and seized his arm.

"What's the matter?" Alan demanded, holding to him.

"The four blasts!" the wheelsman repeated. "They heard the four blasts!" He shrugged it once more.

"Yes," Alan urged. "Why not?"

"But where no ship ought to be; so they couldn't find the ship—they couldn't find the ship!" Terrible wistfulness came over the old man. He freed himself from Alan and went forward.

Alan went aft to the car deck. The roar and echoing tumult of the gale against the hull here drowned all other sounds. The thirty-two freight cars, in their four long lines, stood wedged and chained and blocked in place; they tipped and tilted, rolled and swayed like the stanchions and sides of the ship, fixed and secure. Jacks on the steel deck under the edges of the cars, kept them from rocking on their trucks. Men paced watchfully between the tracks, observing the movement of the cars. The cars creaked and groaned, as they worked a little this way and that; the man sprang with sledge and drove the blocks tight again or took an additional turn upon the jacks.

Alan saw old Burr who, on his way to the wheelhouse, had halted to listen. For several minutes the old man stood motionless; he came on again and stopped to listen.

"You hear 'em?" Burr's voice quavered in Alan's ear. "You hear 'em?"

"What?" asked Alan.

"The four blasts! You hear 'em now? The four blasts!"

Burr was straining as he listened, and Alan stood still too; no sound came to him but the noise of the storm. "No," he replied. "I don't hear anything. Do you hear them now?"

Burr stood beside him without making reply; the searchlight, which had been pointed abeam, shot its glare forward, and Alan could see Burr's face in the dancing reflection of the flare. The man had never more plainly re-

The Man Had Never More Plainly Resembled the Picture of Benjamin Corvet.

sembled the picture of Benjamin Corvet; that which had been in the picture, that strange sensation of something haunting him, was upon this man's face, a thousand times intensified; but instead of distorting the features away from all likeness to the picture, it made it grotesquely identical.

And Burr was hearing something—something distinct and terrifying; but he seemed not surprised, but rather satisfied that Alan had not heard. He nodded his head at Alan's denial, and, without reply to Alan's demand, he stood listening. Something held him forward; he straightened; again the something came; again he straightened. Four times Alan counted the motions. Burr was hearing again the four long blasts of distress! But there was no noise but the gale. "The four blasts!" He recalled old Burr's terror when the radio cabin. The old man was hearing blasts which were not blown!

He moved on and took the wheel. He was a good wheelsman; the vessel seemed to his steadier on her course and, somehow, to steer easier when the old man steered. His illusions of hearing could do no harm, Alan considered; they were of concern only to Burr and to him.

Alan fought to keep his thought all to his duty; they must be now very nearly at the position where the Richardson last had heard the four long blasts; searching for a ship or for boats, in that snow, was almost hopeless. With sight even along the searchlight's beam shortened to a few hundred yards, only accident could bring Number 25 up for rescue; only chance could carry the ship where the shouts—or the blasts of distress if the wreck still floated and had steam—would be heard.

They were meeting frequent and heavy floes, and Alan gave warning of these by hails to the bridge; the bridge answered and when possible the steamer avoided the floe; when it could not do that it cut through them. The windrowed ice beating and crushing under the bows took strange, distorted, glistening shapes. Now another such shape appeared before them; where the glare dissipated to a bare glow in the driving snow it was a vague shadow. The man moving the searchlight failed to see it, for he swung the beam on. The shadow was so dim, so ghostly, that Alan was unsure. It again before he hailed; he could see nothing now, yet he was surer, somehow, that he had seen.

"Something dead ahead, sir!" he shouted back to the bridge.

The bridge answered the hail as the searchlight pointed forward again. A gust carried the snow in a fierce flurry which the light failed to pierce; from the flurry suddenly, silently, spar by spar, a shadow emerged—the shadow of a ship. It was a steamer, Alan saw, a long, low-lying old vessel without lights and without smoke from the funnel slanting up just forward of the after deckhouse; it rolled in the trough of the sea. The sides and all the lower works gleamed in ghostly phosphorescence, in the reflection of the searchlight beam from the ice sheathing all the ship, Alan's brain told him; but the weight of that soundless, shimmering ship materializing from behind the screen of snow struck a tremor through him.

"Ship!" he hailed. "Ahead! Dead ahead, sir! Ship!"

The shout of quick commands echoed to him from the bridge. Underfoot he could feel a new tumult of the deck; the engines, instantly stopped, were being set full speed astern. But Number 25, instead of sheering off to right or left to avoid the collision, steered straight on.

The struggle of the engines against the momentum of the ferry told that others had seen the gleaming ship, or, at least, had heard the hail. The skipper's instant decision had been to put to starboard; he had bawled that to the wheelsman, Burr—and had. But, though the screws turned full astern, Number 25 steered straight on. The flurry was blowing before the bow again; back through the snow the ice-

shrouded shimmer ahead retreated. Alan leaped away and up to the wheelhouse.

Men were struggling there—the skipper, a mate, and old Burr, who had held the wheel. He clung to it yet, as one in a trance, fixed, staring ahead; his arms, stiff, had been holding Number 25 to her course. The skipper struck him and beat him away, while the mate tugged at the wheel. Burr was torn from the wheel now, and he made no resistance to the skipper's blows; but the skipper, in his frenzy, struck him again and knocked him to the deck.

Slowly, steadily, Number 25 was responding to her helm. The bow pointed away, and the beam of the ferry came beside the beam of the silent steamer; they were very close now, so close that the searchlight, which had turned to keep on the other vessel, shot above its shimmering deck and lighted only the spars; and, as the water rose and fell between them, the ships sucked closer. Number 25 shook with an effort; it seemed opposing with all the power of its screws some force fatally drawing it on—opposing with the last resistance before giving way. Then, as the water fell again, the ferry seemed to slip and be drawn toward the other vessel; they mounted, side by side . . . crashed . . . recoiled . . . crashed again. That second crash threw all who had nothing to hold by flat upon the deck; then Number 25 moved by; astern her now the silent steamer vanished in the snow.

Gongs boomed below; through the new confusion and the cries of men, orders began to become audible. Alan, scrambling to his knees, put an arm under old Burr, half raising him; the firm wrenched by his arm struggled up. The skipper, who had knocked Burr away from the wheel, ignored him now. The old man, dragging himself up and back from Alan, was staring with terror at the snow screen behind which the vessel had disappeared. His lips moved.

"It was a ship!" he said; he seemed speaking more to himself than to Alan. "Yes," Alan said. "It was a ship; and you thought—"

"It wasn't there!" the wheelsman cried. "It's—it's been there all the time all night, and I'd—I'd steered through it ten times, twenty times, every few minutes; and then—that time it was a ship!"

Alan's excitement grew greater; he seized the old man again. "You thought it was the old Miwaka!" Alan exclaimed. "The Miwaka! And you tried to steer through it again."

"The Miwaka!" old Burr's lips reiterated the word. "Yes; yes—the Miwaka!"

He struggled, writhing with some agony not physical. Alan tried to hold him, but now the old man was beside himself with dismay. He broke away and ran aft. The captain's voice recalled Alan to himself, as he was about to follow, and he turned back to the wheelhouse.

The second officer, who had gone below to ascertain the damage done to the ferry, came up to report. Two of the compartments, those which had taken the crush of the collision, had filled instantly; the bulkheads were holding—only leaking a little, the officer declared. Water was coming into a third compartment, that at the stern; the pumps were fighting this water. The shock had sprung seams elsewhere; but if the after compartment did not fill, the pumps might handle the rest.

Alan was at the bow again on lookout duty, ordered to listen and to look for the little boats. He gave to that duty all his conscious attention; but through his thought, whether he willed it or not, ran a riotous exultation. As he paced from side to side and hailed and answered hails from the bridge, and while he strained for sight and hearing through the gale-swept snow, the leaping pulse within responded

"GUTTA PERCHA" TIRES

Flexible as a glove though tough to the road —from the first day on

JOHN MURPHY

Vulcanizer

Dealer in GUTTA PERCHA TIRES

Market Square - - Napanee, Ontario

"I've found him! I've found him!" Alan held no longer possibility of doubt of old Burr's identity with Benjamin Corvet, since the old man had made plain to him that he was haunted by the Miwaka. Since that night in the house on Astor street, when Spearman shouted to Alan that name, everything having to do with the secret of Benjamin Corvet's life had led, so far as Alan could follow it, to the Miwaka; all the change, which Sherrill described but could not account for, Alan had laid to that. Corvet only could have been so haunted by that ghostly ship, and there had been guilt of some awful sort in the old man's cry. Alan had found the man who had sent him away to Kansas when he was a child, who had supported him there and then, at last, sent for him; who had disappeared at his coming and left him all his possessions and his heritage of disgrace, who had paid blackmail to Luke, and who had sent, last, Captain Stafford's watch and the ring which came with it—the wedding ring.

Alan pulled his hand from his glove and felt in his pocket for the little band of gold. What would that mean to him now; what of that was he to learn? And, as he thought of that, Constance Sherrill came more insistently before him. What was he to learn for her, for his friend and Benjamin Corvet's friend, whom he, Uncle Benny, had warned not to care for Henry Spearman, and then had gone away to leave her to marry him? For she was to marry him, Alan had read.

(To be continued.)

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS

E. J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged for admission, will be charged 5c. per line for insertion, if in ordinary type. In black type the price will be 10c. per line each insertion.

E. & J. HARDY & CO.
Advertising Contractors and News Correspondents
Fleet St., London, E.C., England.

A file of this paper can be seen free of charge by visitors to London, to whom advice gratis will be given, if required.

U. M. WILSON,
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public, Crown Attorney, Clerk of the Peace.
Phones—Office 46, Residence 125
Office—Dundas St., NAPANEE

G. F. RUTTAN, K.C.
Barrister, Solicitor, etc.
Solicitor for Bank of Montreal, NAPANEE
Money to Loan.
Phones—Office 93, Residence 132

W. G. WILSON,
Barrister
Solicitor, Notary Public, Conveyancer, Etc.
P. O. Box 620. Telephone No. 83
OFFICE—North Side Dundas St., Napanee, Ont.

HERRINGTON, WARNER & GRANGE
Barristers, Etc.
MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATE
Office—Warner Block, Opposite Post Office.

T. B. GERMAN
Barrister and Solicitor
MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES
OFFICE: Grange Block, 60 John Street, Napanee.

Robert Light

Dealer in

Lumber, Shingles, Lath, and Millwork

CEDAR POSTS, HARDWOOD FLOORING, ASPHALT ROOFING, and SHINGLES, BEAVER BOARD GYPSUM FIREPROOF WALLBOARD, HARDWALL PLASTER.

Telephone 53. Napanee, Ont.

PROTECT FRUIT TREES

HOW TO RESIST ATTACKS OF MICE AND RABBITS IN WINTER.

Building Paper, Galvanized Mesh Wire and Poison Recommended— Potato Harvest. — Marketing the Potato Crop.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Preventive treatment applied in November to the orchard trees, raspberry patch and ornamental shrubberies to offset the usually very destructive work of mice and rabbits during the winter months will save you disappointment, some labor and some money.

Building paper costing one cent, placed around the trunk of the tree for which you paid the nurseryman $1.50 will give protection at a cost that seems reasonable. If your tree is ten years old it is worth many times $1.50. The cost of protection is so low that no tree owner can afford to feed mice and rabbits.

How to Use Building Paper.

The building paper protector to be easily prepared from a roll of tar paper. With an ordinary saw cut the roll into ten inch lengths, handy to work with. Wrap once around the tree trunk and tie securely, then mound a little soil up around the lower end to hold it in place over winter. Remove when cultivating in the spring.

The expanded metal protector can be used; it will last for years if taken care of. These can be purchased from supply houses. They are easy to apply and cost about $8.00 per hundred for small sizes.

Galvanised Mesh Chicken Wire.

The galvanized mesh chicken wire is very efficient and durable. The wire can be purchased in rolls of a suitable width and cut into lengths to suit the trees. It is more expensive to buy than the expanded metal protector.

The tramping of the snow around the tree, so that it will create a hard area through which the mouse cannot readily penetrate, is a means of giving some protection at a very low cost.

Use Poison Carefully.

Rodent poison applied to bread or grain and enclosed in a container into which mice alone can enter is an effective way of protecting berry patches and shrubberies. Poison placed for rabbits must be watched, or at least placed, where it is safe from farm animals. During periods of deep snow a close watch should be kept on all trees and shrubs with the view of checking damage at the initial stage. At the O.A.C. we use the wire protectors, tramp the snow and use the shotgun on rabbits when necessary.—L. Stevenson, Dept. of Extension, O.A.C., Guelph.

Potato Harvest.

Late Blight.

Late Blight affects the tuber of the potato as well as the vine, and the disease lives over from year to year in the seed. When harvesting the potato crop cull out all tubers with dark sunken areas on the surface and a brownish discoloration of the flesh.

Black Scurf.

This fungus develops small black specks on the surface of the tuber. Such should not be stored for seed.

Stem End Rot.

This trouble is evidence by a decayed and sunken area at the stem end of the tuber. When a cross section is made near the steam end a brownish ring is usually plainly visible.

Tuber Injury.

Care should be taken to avoid bruising the tubers while harvesting. Roughly handled potatoes usually have a high percentage of dry rot.—L. Stevenson, Dept. of Extension, O.A.C., Guelph.

Marketing the Potato Crop.

The potato grower should cater to the wishes of the most particular and exacting customers. He should furnish a choice product in a most attractive form and should carefully study the demands of the market he wishes to serve. For the best prices the potatoes should be uniform, sound, smooth and of good table quality, whether selected by the pound, the basket, the bushel, the bag, the barrel or the car load. The commercial potato grower should not be confined to the local market, but should be in a position to put his potatoes on the best market available, either through his own efforts or through the medium of a co-operative association. It sometimes occurs that of the price paid by the consumer for a bushel of potatoes about two-thirds are required to defray the cost of transportation and of distribution, and one-third is left for the grower. This is not as it should be. Undoubtedly one of the best remedies for such a condition is co-operation on the part of the growers themselves.—Dept. of Extension, O.A.C., Guelph.

The Infoal Mare.

The brood mare that seems to have the least trouble and produces healthy sound colts and also has little trouble at foaling time, is one which has been worked moderately, or has had regular daily exercise. Of course, she should have plenty of nourishing feed, of good quality, especially during the latter part of the gestation period. It is also important that she should have clean drinking water, be groomed once a day and have her stable well supplied with fresh air.

Rickets In Chicks.

It is not recommended to keep birds that had rickets when young for breeding purposes.

First Missionaries to Islands.

One hundred years ago two men were sent from Torrington, Conn., to be the first missionaries to the Hawaiian islands, then known as the Sandwich islands. The event was commemorated at Torrington.

Many Plants contain Sugar.

It is an interesting fact that sugar exists not only in the cane, beet-root and maple, but also in the sap of about one hundred and ninety other plants and trees.

TRAGEDY OF FAR NORTH

TWO SHIPS MET THEIR FATE AT MARBLE ISLAND.

After Half a Century Remains of Boats Which Left England In 1719 Were Found—Eskimo Told a Sad Story.

Far up the northwestern shore of Hudson Bay, a long, narrow arm of water comes down from the west and joins the Bay. It is Chesterfield Inlet. Directly opposite the mouth of the Inlet but some distance out in the Bay, is Marble Island, a barren, desolate spot, swept by the Arctic winds and beaten by the waves of the inland sea of the North. Over two hundred years ago this inhospitable spot was the scene of a tragedy, the account of which forms a chapter in the history of the Hudson Bay Company.

In 1719 the Company fitted out in London two ships for the purpose of making discoveries north of the mouth of the Churchill River. One ship was the frigate "Albany," commanded by Captain Barlow; the other the sloop "Discovery," Captain Vaughan, the whole expedition in charge of Captain James Knight.

The ships sailed from Gravesend, London, England, in June, 1719, and after they passed out to the Atlantic were never again seen afoat by white men. No uneasiness was felt because the ships did not return to England at the end of the first year, because they were well supplied with provisions and outfits required for wintering in the North; but when the end of the year 1721 arrived and neither frigate nor sloop had been heard from, the company became alarmed.

During the last quarter of the eighteenth century the Hudson Bay Company carried on a black whale fishing, and Marble Island was made its northern summer base. One day in the summer of 1767 a boat-crew landed on the eastern end of the island, and there they made a startling discovery. Among the stones and gravel they found English-gunlocks and barrels, anchors, cables, a blacksmith's anvil, and many other articles, very old and much defaced by weather and time. Apparently the Eskimos had had no use for them or had found them too heavy to be removed. Nearby stoods the remains of a frame house, which had been, to a large extent, destroyed by Eskimos for the wood and iron. When the tide was out there became visible in the harbor the hulls of two vessels, lying sunk in five fathoms of water. The figurehead of one with its guns were shortly afterwards raised and carried to England. On this inhospitable island, nearly half a century before, had perished Knight, Vaughan and Barlow and the other members of the exploring expedition of 1719.

According to account given by an old Eskimo, the doomed vessels arrived at Marble Island in the late autumn of 1719. Heavy ice had already formed about the island, and in making the harbor through the ice, the "Albany" was considerably damaged. The party, however, landed in safety, and at once set about building the house. As soon as the ice permitted in the following summer, the Eskimos paid them a visit, and observed that the white strangers were largely reduced in number and that the survivors were very unhealthy in appearance.

The natives again visited Marble Island in the summer of 1721, when they found only five of the white men alive. Such were their distress and hunger that they instantly seized upon and devoured in a raw state the seal's flesh and whale blubber given them by the Eskimos in exchange for certain articles of iron. The excess to which the white ate the strong food brought on severe illness, of which three of the five died within a few days. Although very weak the two survivors managed to dig a large grave and bury their dead comrades.

For several weeks the longer of the two survivors dragged out a wretched existence. Day by day the two dying men peered over the cruel waters of the Bay with the hope of espying that they might see the sail of a vessel coming to carry them back to life and the world. Finally the last spark of hope flickered and went out in the darkness of despair.

The Eskimo related that the two men were seen to crouch down close together and cry aloud like children, the tears rolling down their cheeks. The end now was close at hand, and death must have come to the last to the last two survivors. Coming upon the camp one day the Eskimo saw one of the white men stretched out by the fire, sleeping peacefully the sleep that knows no waking. The miseries of Marble Island had no more terror for him. Nearby was the sole survivor, weak, thin and emaciated—a miserable, living skeleton. With spade in his trembling, withered hands he was trying to dig a grave for the dead man beside him. While the poor, loyal wretch labored at his task he fell dead into the hole he had scooped out of the hard earth. The crews of the "Albany" and the "Discovery" had reached port at last.

The Eskimos did not attempt to complete the burial, but the old man who gave the account of the fate of the explorers, took the whalers to the spot where the men died, and there lying above ground, were found the skulls and larger bones of their skeletons.

After a silence of almost half a century Marble Island had given up its secret, and the fate of the expedition of 1719 was known.

Coral.

The origin of the word coral is poetical. It is from two Greek words signifying "daughter of the sea."

Wearing Chintz Illegal.

Before 1774 the use of chintz or printed calico for dresses was illegal. Eighty persons were convicted in 1768 before the Lord Mayor of London for wearing chintz gowns and were fined £5 each.

A Fine Yarn.

A firm in Manchester, England, has produced yarn so fine that a single pound of it would measure 4,000 miles.

Public Schools In N. S.

In 1780 Nova Scotia passed an act establishing public schools in Halifax, and voted £1,500 for this purpose.

The Unfair Deal Canadian Farmers are Getting

Back in 1921 we sold the United States agricultural products to the value of $146,539,883. After the Fordney U.S. Tariff of 1922 went into effect in the United States we sold them only $51,337,733 worth.

By raising their tariffs the United States farmers have put about $100,000,000 per annum more into their pockets and the Canadian farmers have lost it.

What is the lesson to the Canadian farmer?

On what terms is the Canadian farmer competing with the farmer of the United States? They are terms that not only forbid the sale of his products in the United States but compel him at the same time to witness United States farm products replacing his own in the home markets of Canada. Let us examine some of these terms.

PRODUCTS	For Entrance into Canada the Americans pay:	For Entrance into the United States the Canadians pay:
Potatoes	35 cts. per 100 lbs.	50 cts. per 100 lbs.
Eggs	3 cts. per doz.	8 cts. per doz.
Butter	4 cts. per lb.	8 cts. per lb.
Cheese	3 cts. per lb.	5 cts. per lb.
Cattle	25%	40%
Hay	$2.00 per ton	$4.00 per ton
Wheat Flour	50 cts. per barrel	$2.04 per barrel
Wheat	12 cts. per bushel	42 cts. per bushel
Corn	Free	15 cts. per bushel
Certain Fruits	25%	35%
Woollens	27½%	100%

The United States raised their tariff, in order to protect the American Farmers, and the purchasing of foreign farm products was reduced. It was, therefore, to the American Farmer's benefit.

And we prove it. In the next column we list a few Canadian products imported by the United States under the 1921 tariff and under the raised tariff of September 21st, 1922. These figures are quoted from the "Commercial Intelligence Journal" published by Ottawa Government (26th September, 1925, page 324).

Canadian Farm Exports to the United States, 11 months ending August 1921 and 11 months ending August 1925

Articles	1921 U.S. Tariff	1921 Quantity or Value	1925 U.S. Tariff	1925 Quantity or Value
Horned cattle	Free	$14,970,944	1½ to 2c. per lb. plus $2 per head	$2,897,753
Poultry	1c. per lb.	769,060	3c. per lb.	611,529
Sheep	Free	1,184,950	$2 per head	219,875
Oats (bushel)	6c. per bus.	2,822,120	15c. per 32 lbs.	389,280
Wheat (bushel)	Free	47,735,082	42c. per 60 lbs.	3,408,152
Fresh Beef—chilled or frozen (quintals)	Free	237,782	3c. per lb.	63,408
Potatoes (bushel)	Free	2,581,037	50c. per qtl.	566,115
Eggs (doz.)	Free	264,676	8c. per doz.	52,887

And now a great reduction has been made by the Canadian-Australian Treaty which just went into effect on October 1st, 1925. Under this treaty Australian (and New Zealand) farm products will enter Canada at the following tariffs.

PRODUCTS	For Entrance into Canada the Australians pay:	For Entrance into Australia the Canadians pay:
Eggs, per doz.	Free	18 cts.
Cheese	Free	6 cts. per lb.
Butter	1 ct. per lb.	6 cts. per lb.
Honey	1 ct. per lb.	4 cts. per lb.
Bees Wax	Free	3 cts. per lb.
Fresh Meats	½ ct.	5 cts. per lb.
Canned Meats	15%	40%
Canned Poultry	15%	40%
Lard	Free	4 cts. per lb.
Tallow	10%	1 ct. per lb.
Canned Vegetables	Free	30 cts. to $2.10 per doz. cans of ¼ to 4 pints
Apples and other Dried Fruits	10%	8 cts. per lb.
Quinces, Pears & Apricots	25 cts. per 100 lbs.	$1.50 per 100 lbs.
Canned Fruits	½ ct. per lb.	30 cts. to $2.10 per doz. cans, according to size

Canada will be flooded with farm products from other countries at these low rates, but Canadian farm products are shut out of other countries by high tariffs.

Meanwhile half a million Canadians have moved to the United States because of the tariff reductions that have closed up or slowed down hundreds of factories.

That is, *half a million buyers* of Canadian farm products have been lost. The farmers are hit twice.

Vote for Protection For the Farming Industry

The Prosperity League of Canada, 469 Richmond St. West, Toronto

HOW SHIPS ARE SOLD.

An Auction of Ships at the Baltic Exchange in London.

When they want to put their fingers on the pulse of the shipping industry, shipping men go to an auction of ships at the Baltic Exchange in London.

This is one of the places where fortunes may be lost or made in a very few minutes. The price at which steamers are sold tells them whether the "slump" is nearly over, or whether the "boom" is going to last.

To-day good steamers are sold at a price that works out at about $65 a ton. They realised as much as $200 a ton in 1920, when anything that would float was eagerly sought after to carry profit-earning cargoes to all parts of the world.

Only one or two old-established British firms are allowed to sell ships at the Baltic Exchange. The auctioneers have to be specially trained men, with a sort of sixth sense which enables them to know when would-be purchasers are bidding.

Shipping men at an auction pride themselves on looking like blocks of granite. If, they revealed any interest or emotion it would cost them too much money.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars are spent in a few minutes. They sit silently in the auction room and the auctioneer has to read their faces. The movement of a cigar from one corner of the mouth to another, the slight raising of an eyebrow, the tightening of lips, or the rapid glance of an eye may mean another five thousand dollars on the price. The auctioneer can read these signs and he works accordingly.

When he has extracted the last $2,500 from these silent bidders his small, white ivory hammer knocks the final tap on the black desk, and the liner, or the barge, as the case may be, passes to its new owner.

The specialised business of selling ships in London had its real beginning just after the war. All the ships that were captured from the Germans had to be sold at public auction. Since then auctions have been thrown open to buyers of all nations, and many of the German ships have been bought back by the original German owners, through their agents in London.

Strikes and many other things have held up the building of new ships since the war, and there were never so many old ships on the sea as there are to-day.

The age of a ship is twenty-five years. To-day nearly a quarter of the ships on the ocean are more than twenty years old. This means that a big number will soon be turned over to the shipbreakers and that orders will be given to the shipbuilding yards to replace them. Then the shipbuilding boom will really begin. People will be buying new ships, instead of second-hand ships at the Baltic Exchange.

Mercury.

Mercury is a metallic element existing in a liquid form except when exposed to a very low temperature. It is commonly called quicksilver. It is a metallic element, just as iron or gold is an element, that is, it cannot be sub-divided into anything else; but there are many compounds of mercury, that is, mercury in chemical combination with other things such as compounds of mercury and oxygen, mercury and nitrogen, and so forth. A large part of the world's supply of mercury is obtained in California where ores are found containing mercury in combination with other matter but separated by various chemical processes. Gold dust readily unites with mercury, forming an amalgam. The mercury is afterwards removed by distillation.

Women Were "Chattels."

Married women in Jersey have only just been released from the position of being their husband's "chattels" by an Act of the Jersey State.

CURIOUS AFRICAN CUSTOMS.

Curious Marriage Customs of Some of the Tribes.

Mr. F. W. H. Migeod, who made a journey through the British Cameroons in West Africa, a former German colony, has some curious stories to tell of the marriage customs of some of the tribes.

The Mbem people of British Cameroons and the Munshi, who live south of the Benue river, a tributary of the Niger, practice a curious form of double marriage. When a man marries, his sister weds the brother of his bride. Should a sister be unavailable, which is rare, he has to give equivalent service to his brother-in-law by working for him. The average value of a sister is about three years' not very hard work.

The Munshi have laws against inter-marriage which are so strict that beside them the British table of affinities is stark simplicity. When a marriage is afoot a family council is convened, composed generally of elders with long memories, whose business it is to see that there is no impediment of relationship between the intending bride and bridegroom. Mr. Migeod puts the matter more scientifically, and the names are not his, but it is clear that amid the elders the discussions must have quite a British flavor. "She was a Mbungs, but her grandfather on the mother's side was one of the Okilolos of G'Bunga. They do say that there is a strain of that Xixoxo blood . . ." and so on.

The impediments are so difficult to unravel and surmount that often the councils break up for lengthy private discussion, like an Allied Conference.

One tribe has traditional names for all twins, varying as they are both boys or girls or mixed. "Those names were given them by God," they say.

Another tribe buries its dead, like the ancient Egyptians, in a niche opening on to a shaft sunk in the ground. The bodies are protected with bamboos, so that no earth may fall into the chamber and press on them, and then the shaft is filled up.

The British Cameroons are passing through a severe crisis, says Mr. Migeod. There are great cocoa plantations on which the Germans lavished much money. Now they are largely going begging. A British capitalist is understood to have made the Government an offer for them, but it was thought insufficient. The Germans are asking to be allowed to buy back their plantations. The only difficulty is the labor question. The Germans conscripted labor, but the natives would probably be glad to work to-day, as they are anxious to make some money.

Among the trophies brought home by Mr. Migeod are a collection of neolithic axe-heads and other implements, found by him in forest-tracks during his journeyings.

Hunters of the Stone Age, making their way into forest or wood to hew down trees or branches, dropped axe-heads here and there—long side-prismal tracks, and on the same spots, untouched and unregarded through successive ages, they have lain, for the Englishman at last to pick them up.

St. Donat's Castle.

A romantic history is attached to St. Donat's Castle, Glamorganshire, Wales, which includes a beautiful 110-acre estate. One former owner was restored to its present modern state by the late Morgan Williams, whose nephew, Sir Rhys Williams, is married to Elinor Glyn's youngest daughter.

WHEN ARE WE CLEVEREST?

Age at Which Man's Faculties Reach Highest Pitch.

Interesting facts about the age at which a man's faculties reach their highest pitch of efficiency have been compiled recently.

It was found, for example, that the average age at which twenty of the greatest inventions were produced was thirty-two. The inventors of the steam engine and the steam turbine were each twenty-nine when their labors resulted in these epoch-making devices. The self-binding reaper, wireless telegraphy, and the vacuum air-brake were invented by men in their twenty-second year.

The inventor of the sewing machine was twenty-six, while the discoverer of the process of producing aluminium cheaply was only twenty-three. Edison was thirty when he made the first incandescent lamp. Wilbur Wright, the pioneer aviator, was thirty-eight when he conquered the air.

The result of these investigations points to the fact that artists and musicians as a rule develop their talents very early in life. Authors seem to attain the peak of their creative powers at or about the age of forty-two. Financiers and business men generally reach their zenith at fifty-three.

Statesmen and generals are highest in the list of ages. Many of the greatest acts of diplomacy have been initiated by men in the seventies and eighties. Military history shows that some of the most crucial battles have been directed by men who were old enough to be grandfathers.

But the would-be inventor, artist, musician, or poet who is rapidly outgrowing his youth need not be discouraged by these facts. There are many exceptions to prove the rule. William de Morgan, to name but one example, was sixty-seven before he made his bow as a successful novelist.

DAVY & ALLISON

Plumbing, Furnace Work, Tinsmiths.

Hardware, Paints and Oils. Stoves, and Furnaces.

DAVY & ALLISON,
Next to Oaton's.

FRED S. SCOTT
BARBER and TOBACCONIST
John St.
(One door south of Express Office.)

Everything clean and sanitary.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

We carry a full line of pipes, cigarettes and tobacco. Our prices are right

Bring your films to us. 25 years experience at developing and printing. Enlargements made on short notice. Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

Dutch Bulbs
All Varieties

Good Wheat
For Hen Feed

Poultry Spices, Beef Scrap, Tankage
—at—
GEO. E. WINTER,
Seed Store
Dundas St. Phone 78.

WE SELL FOR LESS

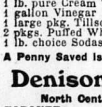
SOAP

20 bars P. & G. for.....$1.00
20 bars Comfort for..... 1.00
20 bars Pearl White for..... 1.00
20 bars Gold for..... 1.00

2 Shredded Wheat for..... 25c.
1 lb. Shortening for..... 17c.
2 lbs. Ginger Snaps for..... 25c.
4 lb. Icing Sugar for..... 10c.
1 pkg. Quaker Corn Flakes.... 10c.
1 lb. pure Cream Tartar..... 30c.
1 gallon Vinegar for..... 35c.
1 large pkg. Tillson Oats for 25c.
2 pkgs. Puffed Wheat for..... 25c.
1 lb. choice Sodas for..... 15c.

A Penny Saved is Worth 2 Made.

Denison Bros.
North Centre Street.
NAPANEE, ONTARIO.



CORNS end the pain quickly, *safely*

In one minute you can end the pain of corns with Dr. Scholl's Zino-pads. They end the misery of corns by eliminating the cause, friction and pressure. No danger of infection from cutting or corrosive acids.

Zino-pads are also antiseptic, waterproof. They protect while they heal. Sizes for corns, callouses and bunions. Get today and get a box of this new, magic corn treatment.

Dr Scholl's Zino-pads

Put one on—the pain is gone!

Dr. Scholl's Manufacturing Co. (Canada) Limited

The Haines Shoe Houses

Daly's Good Tea is dependable—When you buy a pound you know with certainty that you will serve a tea rich in flavor and of the proper strength, one that will make the members of your family or your guests exclaim, "What a splendid cup of tea." This famous brand for sale at WALLACE'S DRUG STORE.

Fishermen's Supplies.

Gilling Nets and Twines from the reliable firm of Stuarts and Jacks, Scotland, may now be purchased at our store. Let us have your order for Fall needs.
WILSON'S HARDWARE.

Mr. Charles Randall has sold his horse, Peter Direct, to Mr. Geo. Caldwell, Port Hope. The consideration was $900 and another horse.

Skovguard, the celebrated Danish violinist, used a Gerhard Heintzman Piano at Trinity Church last week. See this beautiful piano at H. L. VanLuven's.

Mrs. Eugene Widger, aged eighty years, died at Philadelphia, N.Y. on Sunday. She was born at Bath, Ont., a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Johnston. Mrs. George Bennett, Gananoque, is a sister.

The Stirling News Argus has been sold by A. Donnell to A. E. Dobbie, Petrolia, who is associate editor and part owner of the Advertiser-Topic of Petrolia. Mr. Dobbie takes possession of the News-Argus on Nov. 2nd.

Mrs. Paul Huyck, a life long resident of the Hay Bay district passed away on Saturday last at the residence of her son, Mr. Ben. Huyck. She was aged 92 years and 11 months and was one of a family of fourteen children, all of whom predeceased her excepting one sister, Mrs. Edmund Rombough. Mr. Huyck is her only child. The funeral took place on Monday of last week to Bethany cemetery.

The death of Margaret Cunningham, widow of the late James Walters, occurred on Thursday morning, Oct. 15th, at her residence, Graham street. She was in her 80th year and was born at Raham County of Meath, Ireland. She leaves to mourn the loss of a devoted mother Mrs. J. W. Joy, of Vancouver, B.C., Agnes, Lena, Ernest, Charles and George, all of Napanee. The funeral was held Sunday afternoon at St. Mary Magdalene Church, interment being made in the family plot at Riverside cemetery.

—o—

DESERONTO.

Willie John, Thomas Brant and Francis John have returned home from the plowing match at Brockville. This trio won the major portion of the prizes in the special class open to Indians of the Dominion. In this class Willie John won first prize and the trophy of $50 given by Hon. Charles Stewart, M.P. Thomas Brant won third and Francis John was awarded the fifth prize. All the prizes were cash. This trio will compete at the Hastings County plowing match to be held at Stirling next Tuesday. They will be enforced by another Indian ploughman with a reputation, in the person of Herman Claus. The interest taken in ploughing and other farm activities by the Mohawk Indians is very commendable and is in step with the general advancement of the reservation.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Maiole on the Deseronto Road was the scene last Friday night of a very enjoyable and successful kitchen shower. The shower was given in honor of their daughter, Minnie, who last Wednesday quietly slipped into Napanee and became the bride of Mr. John Birrell. Friends and neighbors to the number of seventy-five gathered together and brought with them many good and useful presents for the bride. They were treated to a generous repast and spent several hours in social enjoyment.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Grevell arrived in Deseronto on Friday after motoring from their home in Milford, Conn. Mr. and Mrs. Gravell will spend the winmonths with Mrs. Gravell's parents, Mr. and Mrs. K. Poste, Thomas street.

The annual harvest thanksgiving dinner at St. Mark's church, Deseronto, will be held in the basement of the church on Tuesday evening, Oct. 27.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Kitchen have returned to their home on Dundas street after spending a week in Western Ontario.

A number of Deseronto young people motored to Napanee on Saturday afternoon where they enjoyed seeing two games of basketball between Picton and Napanee girls. The former won the junior game but lost the senior game.

—o—

ADOLPHUSTOWN.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Vandewater and family, Belleville, and Mrs. A. Davis, Paris, Ont., visited at A. C. Davis' recently. Mrs. Davis remained for a few days and A. C. Davis, his mother and Hilton Davis accompanied her home. They report a delightful motor trip.

George Davis is spending a month with his niece, Mrs. E. Vandewater.

The Young People's Society is reorganized with Frank Loyst as president, Miss A. Mages secretary and F. E. Foster, treasurer. An interesting winter's program is planned.

The W. I. met at the home of Mrs. C. F. Allison on Wednesday afternoon. The social feature was a candy contest. Miss L. Carr was elected delegate to the eastern Ontario convention to be held in Ottawa, Nov. 10th, 11th, 12th.

WHERE RESTS YOUR LOVED ONE

there place the most enduring, the most beautiful evidence of your affection and devotion possible to obtain—a monument in imperishable **Marble or Granite**, designed, carved and erected by us, specialists in this work.

We will make special designs for you at the lowest possible cost.

Talk it over with

WM. M. HOWITT,
Napanee, - Ontario

PERSONALS

Mrs. F. C. Martin is in Kingston General Hospital for treatment.

Mrs. Dr. Oldham, Yarker, is the guest of Mrs. E. J. Pollard.

Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Trumpour and little son left on Monday to motor to Florida to spend the winter.

Rev. J. H. H. Coleman attended the meeting of the Provincial Synod in Toronto last week.

Mr. F. H. Lapel, Shibley, Ohio, and sons, O. J. Lapel and Paul Lapel, Kansas, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Leo Ohlman, Kingston road.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Stirling, spent the week-end the guests of Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Black.

Mr. F. B. Elliott and daughter, Eva, South Napanee, are visiting friends at Niagara Falls.

Rev. A. E. Lavell, who was the special preacher for Grace Church Anniversary, was the guest of Rev. and Mrs. Terrill, while in Napanee.

Mrs. Frank Naylor, Toronto, is visiting friends in Napanee.

Misses Pearl and Nettie Bennett, Kingston road, are visiting friends in Watertown and Rochester, N.Y.

Mr. and Mrs. James Rich, Chicago, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Canfield Shorey.

Mrs. Way, Picton, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. W. J. Jewell.

Earl T. VanLuven, of Coltin, California, left for home on Sunday, via Florida.

Mr. and Mrs. H. L. VanLuven are spending a few days this week in Toronto.

Mr. W. G. Cowle it attending a Dairy Convention at Indianapolis, Ind.

Mrs. Geo. Guess, Toronto, is the guest of Mrs. C. W. Guess.

Mr. Victor Cowling and Master Beverley are spending a few days in Toronto.

Mr. J. Roger Richards, Cleveland, Ohio, spent last week the guest of his sister, Mrs J. G. Daly and his mother, Mrs. Richards.

Mr. J. C. Gonnoly, Yarker, is visiting his daughter and son in Montreal.

Mrs. J. G. Daly returned last week from a visit with Miss Amy Shaw, Toronto.

Mrs. J. E. Madden is visiting Mrs. A. F. D. Lace, Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Wilson and daughter, Kathleen, left on Friday to reside in Trenton.

Mr. and Mrs. Lester Gould are visiting friends in Toronto and Buffalo.

Mrs. Victoria Roney, of Pittsfield, Mass., is spending a month with Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Lott.

—o—

MARRIAGES.

Arnold—Davis—At Grace Parsonage, on Saturday, Oct. 17th, 1925, by Rev. A. J. Terrill, B.A., B.D., Stratton Northrup Arnold to Bessie May, daughter of George Davis, all of the Township of Richmond.

McGrath — Dafoe — At Grace Parsonage, Napanee, on Saturday, Oct. 17th, 1925, by Rev. A. J. Terrill, B.A., B.D., James Bernard McGrath, to Lillian Fern, daughter of Walter Dafoe, all of the Township of Richmond.

—o—

DEATHS

Garrison—At North Fredericksburgh, on Wednesday, Oct. 14th, 1925, Donald Roy Garrison, aged 2 days.

Hinch—At Ernesttown, on Sunday, Oct. 18th, 1925, Thomas G. Hinch, aged 59 years.

Irish—At Belleville, at the home of her son, Mr. Arthur Irish, on Wednesday, Oct. 14th, 1925, Hannah Eliza, Irish, formerly of Napanee, aged 70 years.

Ramsay — At Camden, on Thursday, Oct. 15th, 1925, Andrew Ramsay, aged 76 years, 7 months, 15 days.

Sherwood — At Napanee, on Saturday, Oct. 17th, 1925, Hugo B. Sherwood, aged 78 years, 5 months.

Walters — At Napanee, on Thursday, Oct. 15th, 1925, Margaret Cunningham, widow of the late James Walters, aged 79 years, 11 months.

—o—

ODESSA.

A number of Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Sproule's friends and relatives arranged a social evening for them in the town hall last Monday night. Mr. and Mrs. Sproule have retired from the Dominion Hotel and are living quietly in their own home. The hotel and property, recently purchased by Mr. Sharpe, who is proprietor, had been owned by the Sproules for over forty years. A pleasant feature of the event, and one that came as a great surprise to Mr. and Mrs. Sproule, was the presentation of a handsome silver tea service. The evening was spent very enjoyably with dancing, music and cards.

Frederick Sproule is visiting friends in New York.

B. J. Oswald and son, Buddie, and cousin, Mrs. Cahill, spent Sunday last guests of Mrs. Corrigan, Marysville.

F. F. Schermerhorn has returned from spending three weeks the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Fletcher, Vermont. Mrs. Fletcher is a sister of Mr. Schermerhorn.

Mrs. Arthur Pooke has returnfrom spending a few days with Mrs. Melville Lemmon, Kingston.

Frank Corrigan, Marysville, spent a few days recently with B. J. Oswald.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Wycott and son, Harold, of Watertown, N.Y., spent last week-end with relatives here.

Mrs. George Watts has returned home from spending a month with relatives in Kingston. She also visited Mr. and Mrs. Charles Watts, Rochester, N.Y., and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Watts, Syracuse, N.Y., Mr. and Mrs. Carl Ettinger, Hamilton, and Judge Derroche, Belleville. She was accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. J. G. Ettinger, Kingston, on the trip.

Mrs. Jas. Young has returned home after spending a week the guest of Mrs. Parkill and Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Crawford, Kingston.

Don't miss Napanee's "Greater Than Ever" Twin $ Days

Wednesday and Thursday, October 21st and 22nd

Don't miss Robinson's "Greater Than Ever" Bargains especially prepared and especially purchased for this "Greater Than Ever" Community Event.

DOLLAR DAY

"A chain is no stronger than its weakest link," is a pretty true old saying. Our long chain of Twin Dollar Day Bargains is strong, especially strong in each and every department. We have carefully raked our store from top to bottom for bargains—real money saving to you bargains. The merchandise that we are offering is distinctively of Fall and Winter character. So come—back your car or truck up to the doors of Napanee's Greatest Store and load up your winter's requirement. Below we tell you some of our bargains only. They will all be on display at our store.

THE ROBINSON CO. LIMITED.

SPECTACULAR SALE OF SILKEN AFTERNOON DRESSES

Special Feature of Robinson's Dollar Days Bargains. 40 rich, beautiful Dresses, on sale at $16.95 each. Are regular $21.50, $25.00, $27.50, $30.00 values.

A big Montreal dress manufacturer visited Napanee recently. After unpacking his trunks he was suddenly recalled. Desirous of clearing out his stock of dresses he made us an exceptional offer—Dollars and dollars less than regular. We hand-picked his best numbers for an extraordinary Dollar Days feature.

These Dresses are made up from lustrous Satin Faced Crepes of superior quality. They exploit flared and straight-line silhouettes, long sleeves, round and V neck-lines. Each dress is handsomely trimmed with contrasting colors and embroideries.

They are obtainable in all shades and in colors of Cuckoo, Pansy, Brown, Bokhara, Grey, Pencil, Navy and Black. Sizes from 16 Misses' to 44 Women's.

These are all new Fall dresses. Everyone is a winner.

25 PAIRS CORSETS $1.00 PAIR

These well made Corsets are in wrap-around style and finished with substantial hose supporters. Were regular $2.50 lines. Sizes 27, 28, 29, 30.

$1.00 OFF ALL LINES CORSETS
REGULARLY $5.00 PAIR AND OVER

This saving should interest all women. It applies on all styles in our better makes, and on our new Fall models as well. Choose yours while the saving is here. All sizes.

DOLLAR DAYS SPECIALS PROCURABLE IN OUR STAPLE DEPARTMENT

4 yards, fast color, strong, serviceable English stripe Flannelette, 29 inches wide, for $1.00.

4 yds. 34 inch White Flannelette, well napped, for $1.00.

6 yards 23 inch White Flannelette, a good wearing quality, for $1.00.

2½ yds. 33 inch fast color Mackinaw Flannel, striped patterns, for $1.00.

2 yards Kimono Velour, all good patterns, regular 65c. values, for $1.00.

3½ yards 32 inch Dress Ginghams, a splendid range of patterns to choose from, for $1.00.

5 yards 27 inch Dress Ginghams, regular 25c. value, for $1.00.

3 yards, 16 inch extra good quality colored Turkish Towelling in Gold and White and Helio and White. Regular 45c. value, for $1.00.

2½ yards striped Cottonade, also plain Denim in Black or Blue, regular 50c. value, for $1.00.

54 inch square table oilcloth in colored damask patterns, regular $1.25 values, for $1.00 each.

4 yards 36 inch Bungalow Cretonne in Art patterns, for $1.00.

4 yards 20 inch red check Linen Glass Towelling, for $1.00.

DOLLAR DAY SPECIALS, MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR

Penman's Boys' "Preferred" two-piece Underwear, sizes 24 to 32—any size for $1.00. This line sells up to $1.40 a garment.

Penman's high grade Worsted Hose, 4 dozen Heather shades. 2 pairs for $1.00. Regular 75c. Hose.

1 dozen Men's Horsehide Front Gauntlet Gloves, fined, $1.00 pair.

3 dozen extra quality pig-faced lined Mitts, regular $1.00 line—2 pairs for $1.50.

Men's All Wool Sweater Coats, Penman's make, Mercury make. 3 dozen to sell at $2.00 each.

Stanfield's Red Label Underwear, price east of Winnipeg, $2.75 garment. Dollar Days price, $2.50 a garment.

Stanfield's Blue Label Underwear, price regularly $3.25 a garment, Dollar Days, $3.00 a garment.

Penman's best Merino, No. 71, price $1.25 a garment. Dollar Days price, $1.00.

Men's Heavy Winter Flannelette Shirts, sizes 14½ to 17. Dollar Days price $1.00.

MEN'S OVERCOAT AND SUIT REDUCTIONS

Suits and Overcoats $10.00 up to $19.99, reduced by $1.00.

Suits and Overcoats $20.00 up to $29.99, reduced by $2.00.

Suits and Overcoats $30.00 up to $40.00, reduced by $3.00.

Boys' Overcoats $5.00 to $9.99, reduced by $1.00.

Boys' Overcoats $10.00 to $20.00, reduced by $2.00.

Boys' Suits $5.00 to $9.99, reduced by $1.00.

Boys' Suits $10.00 to $20.00, reduced by $2.00.

GENEROUS REDUCTIONS PREVAIL IN OUR HOME FURNISHING DEPARTMENT FOR DOLLAR DAYS

MARQUISETTE CURTAINS—25 pair only, 2¼ yards long by 27 inches wide, frilled on one side. The quality is exceptionally good, white color. Our regular $1.50 grade. Dollar Days only, your choice, $1.00 pair.

BUNGALOW NETTS—New stock, lovely patterns, regular 30 and 35c. qualities—Dollar Days, 4 yards for $1.00.

ENGLISH SHADOW CLOTH—One piece only, English fast color Shadow Cloth, exquisite colorings, 36 inches wide, regular $1.75 quality. Sale Price $1.00 per yard.

ROLLER BLINDS—15 dozen in the lot. Regular $1.35 quality. Mounted on Hartshorn guaranteed rollers, oil opaque cloth, 37 in. x 6 ft. in size. Green, Cream and White colors. On sale at $1.00 per blind on Dollar Days.

DURING THIS SALE we will allow One Dollar off the price of all Cotton, Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry, Congoleum and Linoleum Rugs.

COLORED MARQUISETTE—4 yards for $1.00. Comes 36 in. wide, regular 35c. and 40c. quality. Blue, Rose and Grey colors. This is an excellent material for window drapes.

THREE BIG MONEY SAVERS FROM OUR MILLINERY SECTION

25 VELVET HATS, $1.00 EACH—Made from good quality materials, styles are surprisingly attractive, each becomingly trimmed. Prepared especially for Dollar Days, so come early.

REGULAR $4.50 TO $5.50 HATS FOR $3.38—All chic, new Autumn styles in the newest Autumn colorings. All individually created and individually ornamented. This item is one of our Banner Dollar Day attractions.

$1.00 OFF HATS REGULAR $6.00 AND OVER—This gives you a special price on all our finest models, right in the heart of the season. All new styles, new colors.

DOLLAR DAY BARGAINS FROM OUR GIFT DEPARTMENT

Beautiful hand painted gift Cups and Saucers, regularly 75c. each, Dollar Days only, 2 for $1.00.

Sunlite gas filled Electric Lamps, with close fitting moonstone shade, special 60c. lamp, Dollar Days, 2 for $1.00.

4-quart extra heavy Aluminum covered Kettles, the best $1.25 kettle made. Dollar Days, $1.00 each.

Five other items in the same good Aluminum, $1.00 each or sett.

Mah Jong setts, finest quality polished hardwood, in neat drawer cabinet, complete with official Babcock rules. The best $5.50 set in the market, Dollar Day, $1.00 sett.

Sett of four racks for use with above, $1.00 sett.

STRONG BARGAINS FROM OUR NOTION DEPARTMENT

Ladies' Balbriggan Vests, long sleeve, button front. Drawers in ankle length, regular $1.00 each, Sale Price 2 for $1.00.

Children's Balbriggan Vests, long sleeves, drawers to match, tight knee, regular 75c. each, Sale Price 2 for $1.00.

Ladies' Chamoisette Gloves with fancy cuff and pull on style. Odd lines and broken sizes. Regular $1.00, Sale Price 2 pair $1.00.

Misses' 1-1 ribbed Black Cashmere Hose, sizes 9, 9½, regular $1.00 pair, Sale Price 2 pair for $1.00.

Ladies' Silk and Wool Hose, wide ribb, in mixtures of Brown and White, Black and White, regular $1.50 pair, Sale Price $1.00 pair.

1-1 ribb fine Cashmere Hose, Black, with plain knit feet, sizes 7 to 8½. Regular 75c. pair, Sale Price, 3 pair $1.00.

EXTRA BARGAINS IN OUR DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT NOT ADVERTISED IN CIRCULAR

36 IN. WASH SATIN, regular $2.00 yd., for $1.00 yd. Colors Pink and White only, very soft quality and a line that will wash well.

REMNANTS at $1.00 per yard are real bargains. We will place on sale Remnants in wool, remnants in silks, various lengths and colors.

TWEEDS AND HOMESPUNS $1.00 yd. This is a worthwhile assortment, the values are all that could be desired, mixed effects in Donegal Tweeds, 54 inches wide.

FLORAL SPONGE $1.00 yd. 3 pieces in assorted colorings, floral effect, now in vogue for the tunic and blouse. Regular $1.95 per yard.

BROCADED LININGS, $1.00 yd. Have you a separate coat to line? Floral poplin, Brocaded Tussor all wide width, rich colorings to choose from.

18 INCH SILKS AND SATINS, 4 yds. for $1.00. Plain trimming satin in dark colors, plaid trimming silks, plain China silk, all to sell at 4 yards for $1.00.

WOOL SERGE, 1½ yds. for $1.00. A very serviceable fabric is this all Wool Serge in the following colors, Black, Navy, Brown, Saxe, Wine, Cardinal.

15 ONLY DRESS LENGTHS in artificial Silk Crepe, Rayon Poplin, at $1.00 yd. These are fabrics suitable for evening wear, rich colors, very silky in appearance, regular $2.25 yd.

Quality, Service, Value.

THE ROBINSON CO.
LIMITED

We close at 10 p.m. Saturdays. Other days at 5.30 p.m.